# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No. 70. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

## THE CIVIL TENURE ACT.

### Caucus of Republican Senators—A Stormy Debate on the Proposition to Repeal—The Bill Referred Back—Its Probable Modification.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special of yesterday says:—

The Republicans of the Senate, fifty-six in number, convened this morning at 10 o'clock in caucus in response to a call made by Senators Edmunds, Williams, and Howard. Senator Anthony occupied the chair. Senator Edmunds offered a resolution declaring that the repeal of the law called the Tenure-of-Office act ought not to be made, and proceeded to support his position by saying that Senators should be in no hurry to surrender a material element of the constitutional power; that this law had been found eminently useful and supplied the defect long complained of, but never remedied until the 2d of March, 1867, and that if it was repealed now occasion might yet arise when it would be sorely needed; but its re-enactment might then be entirely beyond their control. Senator Williams offered an amendment that the law be suspended until the 4th of March, 1873, and that all removals made by the President during the recess of Congress be reported to the Senate within twenty days after it assembles, with all the reasons set forth for each removal. On this amendment the debate of the morning hinged, and occasionally grew as warm as the proprieties of a caucus debate, which were never very stringent, could admit. Senator Williams held that too much time had already been expended by Senators in discussing the subject. He had taken an active part in securing the passage of the original bill, and feeling now, as he did then, that necessity existed for it, he would be sorry to stultify himself by voting for its repeal. The Senate had no more power with it than without it, but it had a safeguard against undue power on the part of the Executive. Abolish the law and the offices of the country to the number of 60,000 are laid at the feet of the President, conferring a patronage dangerous from its very temptation to misdirection and abuse.

Senator Conkling spoke in favor of the proposition to suspend for four years, and thought it would be as satisfactory to General Grant as it was to him. He did not understand why there should be such a disposition among certain Senators to reject all compromise and modification, and insist so obstinately on repeal. It had been dinned into his ears that the State Legislature of New York had instructed him to vote for repeal; but he rejected the claim of any Legislature, or of any man, to become the keeper of his honor and conscience. He should vote as he thought proper, not as the State of New York thought, or the Senator from Indiana, or any other man.

Senator Warner, of Alabama, said he was astonished to find so many Senators of high standing and reputation upholding the retention of a law which was unquestionably partisan in its character. He had as great a respect for the proposition to retain the law because it was good, as he had for the proposition to repeal it because it was bad; but he could not see the logic of those who held that the law was a wise one, and yet proposed to suspend it for General Grant. This seemed to him to smack more of subserviency to the will of the Executive than the proposal to repeal. Besides, this suspension would be regarded by the country, and justly too, as a mere matter of partisanship—as suspending a great principle according to whether the President was a Republican or a Democrat. Believing that the law was evil in its effect and an unwise restraint on the Executive, he was for its total repeal, but was willing to provide that the President should not nominate a person who had been once rejected, and that he should send to the Senate for confirmation within ten days after the meeting of Congress all appointments made during recess. These things a good President would observe, and a bad President should be made to observe them. General Grant had the confidence of the country, and the country expected us to trust him. Johnson was impeached, and, he thought, rightly, not because he violated a good or a bad law, but because he violated a law which was on the statute book and in force.

Senator Sherman made a few brief remarks protesting against further dallying with the subject, and calling for a decisive expression on one side or the other. It was a shame, he thought, to keep General Grant standing in the White House for over two weeks with his hands full of nominations and unable to send in a solitary one of any importance, with this useless and obnoxious law blocking up the way.

Senator Morton declared himself entirely opposed to the caucus being held for the purpose designed. This was no time to be coming together in secret, and binding men to vote a certain way when some of these same men may have already committed themselves in open session to a contrary line of action. He thought it no more nor less than an outrage on the independence of Senators, and he indignantly repudiated the right of any caucus to bind him. Senator Grimes supported the same view of the case, and so did Senator Sprague.

Senator Edmunds said if gentlemen held such an opinion of the caucus they ought to withdraw from it.

Senator Grimes replied that he certainly had no disposition to stay. He attended before on a call of Senator Conkling some weeks ago, and found nothing but empty wrangling over the same question that brought them together to-day. Then it was a call for a caucus, which Senator Conkling ostentatiously announced was to settle finally and forever the Tenure-of-Office law.

Senator Conkling disclaimed having made so sanguine a statement.

Senator Grimes continued that as he had already, some twelve months ago, given a very emphatic expression of his opinion in regard to the Civil Tenure law, no caucus resolution could at this late hour alter his convictions. Here the three Senators—Morton, Grimes, and Sprague—quitted the caucus in evident disgust.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, twitted the members who voted for impeachment on the change of position between themselves and the anti-impeachment Senators. Last year the famous and unfortunate seven were thrown into limbo; but since then they have not only come out of it but put those in who consigned them there. The anti-impeachers, after all, had their revenge as ample as men ever had it.

At this stage the caucus adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour it reassembled, and Senator Morton proceeded to make a speech against the propriety of calling a caucus to decide a question which had already been under debate for over a week, and upon which he and other Senators had spoken very definitely in open session. He was afraid this precedent would be found to be extremely dangerous and calculated to provoke dissension, if not division, in the party. He was as anxious for harmony as any man, but he was unable to repress his disgust with the style of proceeding some Senators thought fit to adopt to carry their object. He would remind them that this action would undergo a sort of criticism anything but agreeable to honorable Senators.

Senator Edmunds interrupted, and said he was unable to comprehend the motive of all this excitement. The remedy for the Senator was easy. He could quit the caucus if he wanted to, and take away a good deal of trouble with him.

Senator Morton replied that the source of trouble was on the other side.

Senator Conkling, in a sarcastically appealing tone, asked why the Senator from Indiana did not, in a spirit of Christian charity, come into the caucus and instruct his fellows what to do.

Senator Corbett here jumped up and protested against being included among "the fellows" that wanted instruction from the Senator of Indiana. (Great laughter in the caucus at the simple verdancy of Corbett.) Mr. Corbett continued, and contended that he was no "fellow." Mr. Nye said he might be a "fellow" of a college, which was a big honor. Mr. Corbett replied that he could see no honor in it, and utterly refused to be included in Conkling's generalization. Good humor being restored, through the innocent agency of Corbett, the debate went along as before, Mr. Sherman taking another hand in and using much the same arguments employed in his speech in open session.

Senator Scott was in favor of repeal, with amendments, as follows:—First, that the President might send in any name during vacation, and that he should hold on until his successor was confirmed; second, that the President should send in all nominations made during the recess within thirty days after the meeting of Congress; third, that the President shall not send in the name of any man twice. Senator Scott made a brief argument on these heads.

Senator Trumbull counselled conciliation, moderation, and harmony, and requested that the subject be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, where he was satisfied an arrangement would be made agreeable to all parties. Mr. Trumbull spoke at considerable length on this point, and finally his suggestion prevailed, the unanimous conclusion being to recommit the subject to the Judiciary Committee, with the understanding that the first and second sections of the Civil Tenure act be stricken out and a bill reported embracing the least objectionable features in the third section.

#### What President Grant Has to Say About the Bill.

*From the Boston Advertiser.*

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Grant speaks freely enough about the Tenure-of-Office act to persons who ask his views. Some gentlemen who were with him three or four days ago furnish the following, which is believed to be a substantially correct report of the interview. He said:—"I shall try to execute all the laws made by Congress, and I mean to be just as faithful in executing those I do not like as those I do like. I should like to have the Tenure-of-Office law repealed, for it stands in the way of several reforms we want to make; but if Congress does not repeal it, I shall execute it the same as if I had signed it." One of the gentlemen asked him if the law was considered binding when the Senate was in session, to which the President is reported as answering:—"Certainly; there is nothing in it which says it shall be in effect part of the year and not in effect the other part. It does not say that office-holders may be removed at the pleasure of the Executive during the time Congress is in session, while a strong cause is required for their suspension during the time Congress is not in session. As a citizen, the law is of no more consequence to me than to any other person; but as President it will prevent me from removing many persons I think ought to be removed." The President then mentioned by name the head of one of the bureaus in Washington, and continued:—"I do not think he is a fit man for the place, and yet probably I could not make out a case against him. If I knew as much about his doings as he himself does I think I could, but as it is, if I should say to the Senate, 'I believe he ought to be removed,' he and his friends—and he has a good many—would begin directly to show why he ought not to be removed, and I do not know but the Senate would decide in his favor. I haven't anything in the world against him personally, but I am strong in the conviction that I could put a good deal better man in his place, and if I'm to be held responsible for the conduct of that bureau I want a man there whom I know I can trust." There was some further talk about this particular bureau, and then one of the gentlemen present remarked that he hoped a certain person at the head of a bureau in another department would be removed. The President smiled and said:—"Well, now, only yesterday I had some gentlemen here who begged me to keep him in. I know him well, and never heard but that he was a good citizen; but I am convinced, and the head of that department is convinced, that the public interest would be benefited by putting a man there who is not mixed up with things of Mr. Johnson's administration. Some people say that he is honest, and some say he is not. I am inclined to think he is, but if I undertake to put him out and put somebody else in, he'll rally against me all kinds of opposition. He and his friends would work among the Senators, and might convince some of them that I'm a very bad man because I don't think he's a very good man for the place he's got." This remark caused some laughter, during which the gentlemen rose to leave, one of them asking, as he did so, if any nominations would be sent in that day. "Nothing of consequence," said the President; "I'm going to wait a few days and see what Congress does. If they repeal that law I'm ready to make a good many nominations. If they don't repeal it, we must go very carefully. I shall want to make some changes, but if I'm liable to be called in every case for charges and specifications and evidence, I shall have to look over the field thoroughly before I begin."

## ASSASSINATION.

#### Discovery of the Remains of a Murdered Man.

The Reading *Times* of yesterday morning prints the following:—

Another victim has been added to those murdered in and around our city. On Saturday evening Ezra High, residing near Poplar Neck Bend, was notified that the body of a human being was floating on the Schuylkill near his home, and procuring a skiff brought out the body of a man, who from appearances proved to have been murdered. When found his hands were tightly bound behind his back and securely tied; his face and mouth securely tied with a shawl or scarf tightly fastened over them; on his neck, in the region of the platysma myoides, a stab made by a sharp-pointed instrument, supposed to have been a dagger, reaching nearly through, and of itself enough to produce death. The body had evidently been for some weeks in the water, and was very much decomposed. He was apparently a young man, was well dressed, but did not have the least matter in any of his pockets—nothing of any kind, and is supposed to have been in the water some twenty days. The body was brought to the city by Mr. Henninger, where it now is. The handkerchief with which his hands were tied and the shawl or scarf with which he was gagged are in the hands of officers who will try to ferret out the matter, and if possible discover the men in our midst who do these murders. There is evidently in our midst a band of thieves who will murder to prevent their being detected, and our people seem to be entirely helpless under the present police arrangement—an arrangement which does not seem to in the least protect the lives or the property of our people unless there is money in rewards or costs to be made out of it. It may be necessary soon to form from among our people a Vigilance Committee—one that will rid our community from the thieves and murderers in it, and place us in a position of safety which our police force does not seem desirous of doing.

#### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

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|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y.Cent. R. | 158¼ | West. Union Tel. | 38 |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 34¼ | Cleve. & Toledo R. | 106¾ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 92 | Toledo & Wabash. | 66¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 96⅞ | Mil. & St. Paul R. c. | 69½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 88½ | Mil. & St. Paul R. p. | 78⅞ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 84¾ | Adams Express | 58½ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 92⅞ | Wells, Fargo | 30½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 132 | United States | 54 |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 122 | Gold | 131 |
| Pacific Mail Steam. | 89¾ | Market strong. | |

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The National Currency—Prospects of the Bill for its Redistribution—Views of Secretary Boutwell.

### Methodism in Delaware—New Railroad Legislation at Harrisburg.

### Financial and Commercial

## FROM WASHINGTON.

#### The Haytien Mission.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Robert Douglass, Jr., of your city, is an applicant for the position of Minister to the republic of Hayti. Mr. Douglass is a colored man, about forty years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. He has received a complete education, and is an accomplished gentleman in every respect. He has travelled extensively in Europe, and speaks the French language with the fluency of a native of that country.

#### An Absconding United States Marshal.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that the United States Marshal for Georgia has absconded with one hundred thousand dollars of public money. It appears that he had collected the money as fees of his office, and instead of depositing it to the credit of the Government, put it in his own pocket. He has fled the country, and the general impression is that he has gone to Cuba with his plunder. Efforts will be made by the proper authorities to ferret him out, with a view, if possible, to recovering some of the money.

#### Redistributing the National Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, with Mr. Garfield, chairman, at their head, paid an official visit, this morning, to the Secretary of the Treasury. They had an interview of about twenty minutes, during which the subject of the currency was the topic of conversation. The committee informed the Secretary that an effort would be made to pass the bill for a redistribution of the national banking carrency, before the close of the session.

Mr. Boutwell said if that was done he did not know of any further legislation necessary at this time under that head. He thought, however, that Congress should not adjourn without the passing of that bill, as it was needed as a measure of relief to the different sections of the country.

#### The Civil Tenure Act.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has been engaged all morning in arranging the Civil Tenure bill in accordance with the instructions of the caucus. From what has transpired between some of the members of the committee and the President, it is thought that the measure will be satisfactory to him.

When they have completed their labors they will submit the whole thing to the President, and then report the bill, as well as the result of the interview with the President, to the caucus to-morrow. It is expected that a vote will be taken in the Senate to-morrow, and the bill passed in the shape agreed upon by the committee.

There are the usual number of

#### Visitors at the White House

to-day, and many Senators and members had interviews with the President, chiefly in relation to the offices in their several States and districts.

#### The Cabinet

met at noon. All the members were present, and were in session for some time.

## HARRISBURG.

#### A New Railroad Enterprise to be Initiated—The Measure in the Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The bill introduced into the Senate last night by Mr. Errett, is understood to be a determined movement to secure a new line of railroad running east and west through Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, and Cameron counties. The new railroad will connect with the Philadelphia and Erie at Emporium on the east, and with the Allegheny Valley Railroad on the west. The projectors claim to have secured the aid and support of the Pennsylvania Central, which has recently been working in harmony with the Allegheny Valley. The route from Emporium to the Allegheny will be by low grades, none of them over twenty feet per mile, the course being through valleys of Bennett's Branch and Mahoning Creeks. The State will be asked to exchange the bonds which it now holds of the Philadelphia and Erie Company, amounting to three and a half millions, for bonds of the new road, the payment of which will be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Erie, and to exchange the bonds, which will not be payable until the year 1912, for others will be payable at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per annum every year after 1875. The State will thus secure an earlier payment, and securities better indorsed than those she now holds, and the old Philadelphia and Erie bonds will be available to build a new and valuable road through an undeveloped mineral region.

## FROM ARKANSAS.

#### Last of Martial Law—State Legislation.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock despatch states that the Governor sent a message to the Legislature yesterday notifying it that he had removed martial law from Crittenden county, the last one in the State where it was suppressed. Also recommending the re-establishment of the Court of Claims. Also, the passage of a bill making State bonds receivable for all taxes. In consequence of this recommendation State bonds advanced from 60 to 90.

#### The Weather in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A gentleman, direct from St. John's this morning, says there is snow six feet deep on a level, and Canadians are deserting the "Flats," as they fear a disastrous flood.

## FROM DELAWARE.

#### Sixth Day's Proceedings of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WILMINGTON, March 23.—The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock. The Bishop announced the transfer from the Wilmington Conference of Revs. J. A. Willis to New York East, and L. C. Matlack to Louisiana Conference; also Rev. Mr. Climer from Genessee to the Wilmington Conference.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools was presented and concurred in.

Resolutions were presented and adopted respectfully inviting the bishops of our denomination to visit the work on our peninsula.

Resolutions in reference to the separation of Rev. J. A. Willis by transfer to the New York East Conference were passed. Also, similar resolutions in reference to the transfer of Rev. L. C. Matlack.

Resolutions in reference to the southern portion of the work of the Conference were passed.

Thanks were tendered to H. F. Pickels, for his faithful discharge of the duties of temporary treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society. Also, to Rev. G. A. Phoebus for the able missionary sermon yesterday afternoon.

Rev. J. B. Quigg was appointed to fill a vacancy in the joint commission to divide the chartered property of the old Philadelphia Conference, made by the transfer of Rev. L. C. Matlack.

A memoir of the late Rev. John E. Elliott was read and adopted for publication in the minutes. This was the only member of the Conference deceased during the year.

The Committee on Statistics presented their report. Resolutions were adopted that the Board of Stewards consider and present a plan for the Preachers' Aid Society for the Conference. This also passed:—

*Resolved*, That we will make arrangements for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Missionary Society occurring in April next.

The following committee was appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a book depository within the bounds of the Conference:—Laymen—S. M. Harrington, J. F. Williamson, C. Stern. Ministers—Revs. T. J. Thompson, A. Cookman, and A. Rittenhouse. Revs. C. Hill, J. Hough, James Cook, and T. E. Martindale were elected as ministerial members of the Board of Stewards.

The missionary appropriations for the following year, within the bounds of the Conference, were $5000.

Rev. A. Cookman was appointed to preach the opening sermon before the Conference next session; alternate, J. H. Leighbourn. The visiting committees to educational institutions were announced.

#### Appointments.

*Wilmington District*—J. D. Curtis, P. E.—Asbury, C. Hill; St. Paul's, J. F. Clymer; Union S. L. Gracey; Scott, F. M. Chatham; Grace, A. Cookman; T. F. Plummer, E. P. Worth, Supply; Port Deposit, W. E. England; Lion, Supply, A. L. Hood; Charlestown, J. Dare; Brandywine, Schilling, and Mount Salem, J. D. Rigg; Newport, J. Humphries; Lebanon, Supply; New Castle, L. Dobson; Christiana, H. Sanderson; St. George's and Summit, W. B. Walton; Delaware City, John Allen; Port Penn, W. T. Tull; Middletown, W. Colclazer; Odessa, G. A. Phoebus; Newark, J. France; Cherry Hill and Wesley, H. H. Bodine; Elkton, B. F. Price; North East, T. L. Poulson; Elk Neck, Supply.

*Dover District*—T. J. Thompson, P. E. Smyrna—A. Rittenhouse. Smyrna Circuit—W. Urie, one supply. Leipsic and Raymond—E. B. Newman. Dover—J. H. Leightbourn. Emden—J. O. Sypherd. Wyoming—J. B. Mann and C. H. Prettyman. Felton—T. J. Quigley. Felton Circuit—N. M. Warner. Frederica and Barnett's Chapel—A. W. Milby. Milford—E. Stubbs. Harrington—A. D. Davis and G. S. Conaway. Lincoln City—N. W. Bennam, supplied. Bridgeville—J. Cooke, E. White. Federalsburg—T. L. Tompkinson. Seaford—J. L. Laft. Laurel—E. Miller. Cervesville—E. H. Miller. Sharpestown—Supplied. Salisbury—J. T. Vanburkalow. Ornantico—J. Esgate. Yaletown—J. Brandreth. Milton—W. Merrill. Lewes—G. W. Burke, J. A. B. Wilson. Georgetown—D. R. Thomas.

*Easton District*—J. E. Quigley, P. E.—Bethel, Redman; Cecilton and St. Paul's, J. E. Bryan; Millington, J. Hough, N. S. Thompson; Chestertown, J. B. Merritt; Kent, D. C. Ridgway, supplied; Churchill, S. T. Gardner; Sudlsyville, E. P. Aldred Williams; Greensborough, W. B. Gregg; Kidney Marydel, M. McFarland; Centreville, James Peirson; Queenstown, M. Ewing; Kent Island, W. O'Neill; Talbot, J. A. Brindle, M. Bunter; Easton, W. Kenny; Wappe, E. S. Williams; Hillsborough, W. Hammond, supplied; Denton, J. W. Hammersly, J. G. Fosner; Dorcester, A. M. Brown and M. Davis; Cambridge, W. H. Hutchin; Cambridge Circuit, T. B. Killiam; Church Creek, E. Davis; Warwick Mission, to be supplied.

*Snow Hill District*—Mr. Smith, Presiding Elder.—Worcester, A. A. Fisher supplied; Princess Ann, J. Carroll supplied; Fairmount, C. W. Buoy; Annamessic, W. F. Talbot; Atlantic, to be supplied; Accomac, E. G. Irwin; Northampton, to be supplied; Newtown, G. D. Watson; Sandy Hill, to be supplied; Snow Hill, T. E. Martindale and Mr. Straughn; Berlin—P. H. Rawlins; Frankford, J. W. Weston; Centreville, to be supplied; Gunborough, to be supplied.

## NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

#### The Closing Session—A Member Expelled—The Appointments.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 23.—Last evening the closing session of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held here, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Religious services were conducted by Rev. George Hughes. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Nominating Committee made their report and the old stewards were re elected.

Officers were elected as trustees of the Church Extension Society.

The Committee on Church Finance made their report, urging a more liberal support of the ministers, and also urging that the salary be paid quarterly. It was adopted.

The report of the committe, on the case of Rev. J. Vannote was presented, and a verdict of guilty and a penalty of expulsion were rendered.

Mr. Vannote appealed from this decision to the next General Conference.

Obituaries of Rev. William A. Brooks and Rev. Isaac Winner were read. Both these members died during the past year.

The Stewards made their final report, in which it appears that the amount necessary to meet the claims of the worn-out preachers was announced to be $5800, and the receipts were $5287·50. The moneys were distributed to the Conference claimants.

A mutual aid society was organized for the purpose of providing for the widows of such ministers as may be members of the society. Each member pledges himself to pay $10 on the death of a member to his widow or heirs.

The Committee on Statistics made their report.

A petition from Vineland was presented from the trustees of the M. E. Church, asking sympathy from the Conference.

A resolution to extend such aid was passed.

Several resolutions of thanks were passed, and a number of liberal collections for charitable purposes were taken up, after which the appointments for the ensuing year were announced, and the Conference adjourned *sine die.*

#### The Appointments.

The following are the appointments to charges in the neighborhood of Philadelphia:—

*Burlington District*—S. Vansant, Presiding Elder.—Burlington—Broad Street, S. E. Post; Union Street, G. Reed; Columbus, A. Matthews; Florence, R. J. Andrews; Mount Holly, C. W. Heisley; Pemberton and Buddtown, W. W. Christine; Beverly, W. E. Boyle; Bridgeboro, J. H. Payran; Palmyra, G. E. Hancock; Bethel (Camden), T. D. Sleeper; Merchantville, D. H. Shock; Moorestown, J. White; Marlton, S. W. Lake; Haddonfield, W. S. Zane; Winslow, D. Moore; Waterford, A. Gilmore; Hedding (Mt. Ephraim), C. F. Downs; Port Republic and Smithville, H. G. Williams; Absecom and Salem, G. Hitchens; Atlantic City, J. T. Heileman.

*Camden District*—J. Lewis, Presiding Elder.—Camden—Third Street, C. H. Whitecar; Union Church, G. R. Snyder; Broadway, R. A. Chalker; Tabernacle, J. W. Hickman; Centenary Church, W. V. Kelley; Gloucester City, J. Stiles; Woodbury, J. L. Roe; Mantua and Barnsboro, E. H. Durrell; Paulsboro, F. Robbins; Clarksboro and Allenboro, J. H. Hutchinson; Bridgeport, J. Ashbrook; Auburn, P. Y. Calder; Pedericktown and Centre Square, J. B. Turpin; Mullica Hill and Ewanville, J. C. Summerill; Glassboro, W. E. Perry; Swedesboro, W. S. Barnart; Clayton, R. S. Harris; Bethell and Turnersville, M. C. Stokes; Blackwoodtown, J. S. Phelps; Williamstown and Chesnut Ridge, J. Fort, Pennsgrove, J. G. Crate; Sharpstown, E. C. Hancock; Woodstown, E. Green; Harrisonville, E. Waters; Unionville, N. Edwards; Gloucester (Malaga), J. L. Souder; R. Given, Chaplain in United States Navy.

*Bridgeton District*—A. E. Ballard, Presiding Elder.—Bridgton—Commerce Street, F. A. Morrell; Trinity, G. C. Maddock; Central, G. H. Neal. Salem—Walnut Street, P. Cline; Broadway, J. S. Heisler. Vineland, A. K. Street. Millville—First Church, G. K. Morris; Foundry Church, C. K. Fleming. Cape Island, G. B. Wight; Lower Cape May, T. Wilson, S. Townsend, supernumerary; Cape May, B. C. Lippincott.

Two transfers to other Conferences were made, as follows:—E. W. Burr, transferred to Newark Conference; R. M. Stratton, transferred to New York Conference.

#### Escape of Prisoners.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 23.—Addison Azer, alias Houser, twenty two years old, convicted of swindling the First National Bank by a forged check; Charles Weber, about twenty six years old, convicted of burglary; and William Smith, twenty years old, on trial for larceny, broke jail this morning. A reward will be offered for their recapture.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

#### This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 23—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 83⅝. American stocks quiet. Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 17th, according to private telegram, have been 30,000 bales, but according to Reuter's telegram the quantity is 27,000 bales. Refined petroleum is dull and unchanged.

#### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 23—P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93¼, and for account, 93¼. United States 5 20s, quiet and steady. Railways quiet: Erie, 24.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—P. M.—Lard quiet at 75s. Cotton at Havre opened quiet at former quotations.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Manchester, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn, 30s. for old, and 29s. 3d. for new.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### Twitchell's Case—Writ of Error Again Refused.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.

This morning Chief Justice Thompson delivered the following decision of the Court in the matter of the application yesterday made for a writ of error in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.:—

George S. Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth. Application for a writ of error on conviction and sentence of murder in the first degree. Within the time allowed by act of Assembly after the sentence, viz., thirty days, an application for an allowance of a writ of error in the above case was presented on behalf of and at the instance of the prisoner, by the able counsel who conducted the defense. We carefully and diligently considered each and all the reasons assigned for the allowance, but were constrained to hold them entirely insufficient to authorize it, and we accordingly refused to grant the application and allow the writ.

On yesterday, the 22d instant, and over fifty days after sentence, a similar application was handed to the Court, not by either of the counsel engaged for the prisoner on the trial, and upon what authority we do not know, as the name of the prisoner is not to the petition or attached to any of the affidavits or papers presented, but that of the counsel making the application only. This application, even if fully authorized by the defendant, which does not appear, is out of time; but as the reasons assigned are altogether different from those heretofore assigned, we have considered them to see if a different conclusion should have been arrived at on the former application, and if so, to remedy the result if possible, and, on this examination, we hesitate not to say that had they been presented on the petition of the prisoner, and in due time, our conclusion in regard to the allocatur could not have been in the least changed. They contain no grounds whatever demanding a review of the case in this Court.

The application is refused, and papers are directed to be returned to the counsel. *Per curiam.*

When the Chief Justice reached that portion of his opinion which touched upon Mr. Hubble's standing in the case, that gentleman said:—"I appear, sir, authorized by the prisoner himself."

"Be still, sir," said the Chief Justice; "just wait one moment," and then concluded the reading; but at the closing words, "and direct the papers to be returned to the counsel," Mr. Hubble requested to have them filed in this Court, but the Chief Justice positively refused to permit. Consequently there is no record showing a constitutional question to have arisen, and an appeal to a United States Court cannot be taken.

Mr. Hubble then said he had a paper prepared by himself and Mr. O'Byrne, which he desired to file here, and this was likewise disallowed by the Chief Justice, who said, "We have disposed of this case finally. Go on with the next case."

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Restein vs. Wilcox. An action to recover for enamelling collar paper. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1051·13.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

The weekly statement of the local banks shows a serious falling off in all the elements which conduce to ease in the money market. The deposits are less than last week by $721,697; loans have suffered a diminution of $583,105; legal tenders, $262,448; and specie, $52,420. The two items of deposits and loans, representing an aggregate loss of loanable resources of over $1,300,000, will sufficiently account for the symptoms of stringency which the tenor of the market has exhibited from day to day. When it is remembered that this process of exhaustion has been going on steadily for the last month, and that the banks may be called upon at any moment for an account to the Comptroller, a sufficient reason will be found for the conservative policy which the banks have followed during the past week.

The rates for loans are without material change to-day on prime security, but all others are rigidly scrutinized, and if not unexceptionable are rejected, or subjected to a heavy shave. The amount of loans on the streets is unusually heavy, and 12 per cent. is freely offered for money to bridge over the first week of April.

The Bond market is active, with an advance in prices.

Gold at 12 o'clock M. is quoted at 130⅞, weak.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market to-day, and prices were well sustained. In State loans nothing was done. City 6s were not so strong. The new issue sold at 100¼@101, and the old at 98.

Government bonds were firm at an advance. The following are the quotations:—Coupon, 1881, 116¼a116½; 5 20 Coupon, 1862, 118⅞a119; 5 20 Coupon, 1864, 114¼a114½; 5 20 Coupon, 1865, 116⅜a116⅝; 5 20 Coupon, 1865, January and July, 113⅜a113⅝; do. do., 1867, 113¼a113½; 10-40 Coupon, 105⅛a105¼.

Reading Railroad was firmer and sold at 46; Pennsylvania Railroad also improved, selling at 57¼; Catawissa Railroad preferred changed hands at 33½@30; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 121⅛@121¼; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43.

Canal stocks were less inquired after. Lehigh Navigation was taken at 30. 17¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 60 for Morris preferred.

Coal shares were quiet but steady. St. Nicholas was taken at 1, and Fulton at 5½. 4¼ was offered for New York and Middle; 5¼ for Big Mountain; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Farmers' and Mechanics' at 125. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 116 for Northern Liberties; 117 for Kensington; and 58 for Penn Township.

Passenger Railway shares were without change. Hestonville sold at 12. 40 was bid for Second and Third, and 71 for Tenth and Eleventh.

#### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $500 City 6s. New...100¾ | 3 sh Leh N Stk... 30 |
| $4100 do...b5. 101 | 82 sh Penna R...ls. 57⅛ |
| $6000 W Penna C. bds guar. encorsed...c. 8 ¾ | 18 do...c. 57⅛ |
| $8000 Phil & Erie 6s... 89⅞ | 9 do... 57⅛ |
| $3000 Leh V R n bs cp 93⅞ | 100 do... 57⅛ |
| $5000 Leh 6s gold l... 90⅞ | 100 do... b60wn. 57⅛ |
| $1000 Leh RR ln... 86 | 68 do... 57⅛ |
| $1000 Susq Bds... 56 | 5 do... 58 |
| $1100 C&Am, 6s, '83... 86 | 60 sh L't Sch R...ls. 43 |
| 1 sh Far & Mec B...125 | 700 sh Fulton C...ls. 5⅛ |
| 100 sh Read R...s30. 45 94 | 200 sh Hest'vle...ls. 12 |
| 100 do...s15. 45 94 | 8 sh C & Am...c. 121⅛ |
| 200 do...ls...b30. 46 | 10 do... 121⅛ |
| 100 do...b10. 46 | 18 do...ls. 122 |
| 100 do...ls. 20. 46 | 20 do... 121⅞ |
| 100 do...30d. 46 | 4 do... 121⅞ |
| 100 do...2d. 46 | 100 sh Cata Pf...b30. 33⅞ |
| 500 do...ls. 46 | 100 do...s30. 33⅞ |
| 100 do...5&in. 46 | 700 do...b30. 33⅞ |
| 100 do... 46 | 300 sh St Nich Coal... 1 |
| 10 sh Leh V R...2d. 56 | 100 sh Phil & E...b30. 25⅞ |
| | 100 do...s60. 25⅞ |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2000 W Jersey 6s... 89⅞ | 200 sh Read R...s30. 45⅞ |
| $1100 Pa 6s. 2ser...s...106 | 100 do... 46 |
| $500 City 6s. New...100⅞ | 100 do...s1wn. 46 |
| $1000 Leh V R reg bs. 95⅞ | 100 do...b10. 46 |
| 100 sh Cata Pf... 33¾ | 200 do...s. 46 1-16 |
| 100 sh St Nich Cl... 1 | 100 do...b10. 46 1-16 |
| 25 sh C & Am... 121⅞ | 141 sh Penna R... 57⅞ |
| 6 do... 121⅞ | 59 do... 57⅞ |
| 5 sh 13th & 15th... 17 | 20 sh Ches & Del St... 41 |
| 22 sh Leh V R... 56 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1100 City 6s, Old... 98 | 100 sh Cata Prf...b30. 33⅞ |
| $1100 Bel Del 2 m bs... 86⅞ | 100 sh Read...s30. 46 1-16 |
| 100 sh Sch Nv Pf. b60. 17⅞ | |

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 131 | 11·05 A. M. | 131⅛ |
| 10·15 " | 131⅛ | 11·10 " | 131 |
| 10·30 " | 131 | 11·14 " | 131⅛ |
| 10·40 " | 131¼ | 11·20 " | 131 |
| 11·00 " | 131 | 11·22 " | 131⅛ |

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅞@119; 5-20s, 1864, 114¼@114½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116⅜@116⅝; July, 1865, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1867, 113¼@113½; do. 1868, 113¼@113½; 10-40s, 105⅛@105¼. Gold, 131⅛. Union Pacific bonds, 103⅛@103½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; do. 1862, 118⅞@118⅞; do., 1864, 114¼@114½; do., 1865, 116⅜@116⅝; do., 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1867, new, 113¼@113½; do., 1868, 113¼@113½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103⅜@103½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@131¼; Silver, 125@126½.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 23.—The Flour market is more active, and prices are steady. About 1800 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6·50@7·10 for Iowa and Minnesota extra family—the latter rate for fancy; $7@8·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6 75@9 for inferior and good Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·25@7 75 ₱ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much doing in the Wheat market, but with light receipts and stocks of prime, holders are firm in their views; sales of 1200 bushels fair New York red at $1·60; and 2000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·50. Rye is steady, with sales of 800 bushels Western at $1·54@1 55; and 1200 bushels do. to arrive at $1·50. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 86@88c. Oats are unchanged; we quote Western at 73@75c; and Pennsylvania at 60@68c., the latter rate for heavy.

No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good request, and 1000 bushels sold at $10 25. Timothy ranges from $3·35@3·62½, and Flaxseed from $2·65@2 70.

Whisky is nominal.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Stocks strong. Gold, 131. Exchange, 8½; 5-20s 1862, 118¾; do. 1864, 114⅜; do. 1865, 116⅞; new, 113⅞; 1867, 113⅞; 10-40s, 105⅜; Virginia 6s, 6; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co., 58¾; Cumberland preferred 35; New York Central 158¾; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River, 139¼; Michigan Central, 117⅞; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 131; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 121¾.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour fairly active and unchanged; low grades very firm. Wheat inactive; sales of choice red at $2 10@2·25. Corn dull; prime white, 80@82c. Oats dull at 65@68c. Rye dull at $1·40@1 47. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93@94c.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Mexico, from Havana.

Also arrived, steamship Merrimac, from Rio.

The ship Fawn, from London, is below, short of provisions, having been since the 1st of December on the passage. The British schr Annie Lavinia was abandoned at sea on the 7th inst., having been dismasted in a gale, and in a sinking condition. Her captain and crew were saved, and brought to this port by the ship New World. The vessel is owned in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........MARCH 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........39 | 11 A. M.........44 | 2 P. M.........45

#### CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Charles Miller, Miller, Bath, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr W. Donnelly, Lynch, Norwich, do.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Ipswich, do.
Schr Chas Cooper, Nickerson, Hyannis, do.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth, do.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, Taunton, do.
Schr Seal, Patgett, Salem, do.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Lynn, do.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, do.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Galveston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Harvey, Gloucester, Mass., do.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Boston, do.
Schr Florence, Hudson, Petersburg, do.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Norfolk, do.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Boston, do.

#### ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.

Barque Amazon, Svinhnford, 68 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Br. brig Eaglet, Dickerson, 44 days from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Eugenia, Coombs, 50 days from Castellamare, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Br. schr M. R. G., Ewart, 16 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Gen. Peavey, Armstrong, 8 days from Eastport, with fish to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Lizzie Evans, Evans, from Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Teazer, Henley, 7 days from Portland, with headings to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Tennessee, Wooster, 7 days from Vinal Haven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Newport.

Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, from Greenport.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from Maurice River.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., March 21—6 P. M.—Barque E. S. Haws, for St. John, N. B., and schr Marion, for New Orleans, both from Philadelphia, went to sea last night. The fleet before reported at the Breakwater, bound south, have nearly all left the harbor. Brig Romaine, before reported, was got off yesterday by F. C. Maull & Co., after taking out part of her cargo. She is now at the Breakwater. Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

#### MEMORANDA.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, from Sagua for Philadelphia, put into Fortress Monroe yesterday for a harbor.

Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 20th inst.

Schrs Niger, Thomson, and Harriet Ryan, W on, hence, at Baltimore 22d inst.

Schr Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 18th inst.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The French Press on General Grant's Inaugural.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

In discussing the national debt and our means and resources for its payment, and in reminding the young men of the country of the importance of maintaining the national honor intact, General Grant in his inaugural says: — "A moment's reflection upon what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day" (the day of our young men) "should inspire them with national pride." The French press has seized upon this hint of "our commanding influence among the nations" as a figure of speech signifying war. The *Débats* sees in it "the germ of many future wars." The *Moniteur* is fearful that "the future preponderance of which General Grant speaks may be big with storms." The *Public* thinks that "apart from the pretensions about preponderance" the inaugural is harmless. These French journals are barking up the wrong tree. They translate "commanding influence" as "preponderating influence," in the European sense, and as involving the European balance of power. General Grant speaks of the glory of paying off, fairly and fully, every dollar of our national debt in his reference to our "commanding influence among the nations," and in uttering the words was not dreaming of a war with France. Napoleon made it all right with us in backing out of Mexico; but if there is a hint in the inaugural touching British neutrality, which may possibly mean gunpowder, that is all.

### Johnson.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Last Thursday, at Lynchburg, Mr. Johnson observed, "In rising at this time to acknowledge the honor paid me, it is not for the purpose of making a speech." The next day, at Greenville, Mr. Johnson observed, "In rising at this time to acknowledge the honor paid me, it is not for the purpose of making a speech." In each place he likewise observed that since the 4th of March he was no longer a slave but a freeman; and in each it was noticed that he didn't seem at all glad of it. He further observed at Lynchburg, and likewise at Greenville, that Congress was a body of usurpers; that he had been battling for the Constitution; that the people would soon rouse from their apathy and vindicate their violated rights; and that he should cherish the memory of this welcome so long as his heart continued to beat. And with this conclusion our hero of the circle sinks into his own place. We are free to say that we are disappointed. We expected to hear of the flag with thirty-six stars. Does Mr. Johnson mean to "go back on" the flag? We made sure of another discourse on Judas Iscariot—has Mr. Johnson lost his old-time regard for that eminent independent Christian? We even trusted that with the freedom from the sense of official responsibility might come a burst of the old virtue that proclaimed treason a crime and promised to hang traitors by the score. We are afraid we must give up Mr. Johnson. He has not fulfilled the promise of that golden prime when he swung around the circle and fought traitors at the other end of the line. Henceforth we shall have to depend upon Mr. Jewett alone.

### The Postal Telegraph.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The signs are clear and positive that the postal telegraph is a coming thing. Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill in Congress "to establish a postal telegraph system and to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company," which has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Its plan is a great advance on the proposition presented at the last session of Congress, and shows how much the question has grown with Mr. Hubbard and his coadjutors. But it contains the germ of an immense evil, which we hope the gentlemen interested in the promotion of the plan will consent to modify in behalf of their own interests, those of the Government, and the preponderating interests of the public. England has preceded us in this movement, and has contracted to purchase all the telegraph lines in Great Britain and make them adjuncts of its postal system. But it has now been discovered that the railway and telegraph companies there have contrived to convert this wise measure into an immense job, and to saddle the Government with obligations to pay for the existing telegraph lines a sum far beyond their real value and what it would have cost to build new ones. It is against the perpetration of a similar evil in this country that we demand precaution shall be taken by the Senate Committee on Post Offices; and we shall point out, before we close this article, how the interests of the people and the Government can best be protected in this matter. But before taking up that point we will look at the bill as it now stands.

To do this we must reverse the order of the bill, as in it the cart has been skilfully placed before the horse, for evident purposes. It is proposed to incorporate Gardner G. Hubbard and his associates by the name of the United States Postal Telegraph Company, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. This capital seems ridiculously small for the great purpose which it is proposed to achieve; but we will refer to this again. This company, it is proposed, will build its lines between Washington, New York, Boston, and Chicago within six months; to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans within two years; and to every other city of five thousand or more inhabitants within three years from the execution of the contract. The postal telegraph offices are to be in connection with the post office in every city, at railroad stations, and at such other places as the business of the country may demand. Messages are to be received at every postal telegraph office, post office, sub-office, and select letter box, prepaid by stamps, and to be delivered free within the limits of free delivery of letters from any post office, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office, and to be transmitted by mail to or from the nearest postal telegraph office when received at or destined for any place not having such office, and postal money orders may be remitted by telegraph. The rate of toll for this service to be one cent a word for each five hundred miles or less, and the minimum message to be twenty words.

The advantages of this system to commerce and to every private interest in the country are obvious. It will quicken trade to an immense degree, while in a proportionate measure it will diminish the capital requisite to transact the exchange of commodities, by enabling every dollar to do its work in much less time than is now required. The disadvantages contained in the bill are pertinent only to the manner of establishing this immense reform, and not to its plan for the postal telegraph system. It is proposed that this shall be done by authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of the messages with any telegraph company or companies now or that may hereafter be incorporated. Herein lies the same job that has fastened upon the British Government a great debt for an incomplete and vicious system of telegraphs, constructed by private companies, and which it is found necessary in a great measure to reconstruct. If the existing lines, or those to be constructed by any private company, are equal to the work that is to be required of them, we have no objection to their being purchased at a fair price; but we do insist that the country shall not be called upon to pay forty millions of dollars for a set of old and much worn lines, when better ones, covering the same extent of territory, can be constructed for ten millions of dollars. And it is in view of this fact that we referred to the small proposed capital of the new company—four hundred thousand dollars. There is a further proposition in the bill before us, to the effect that the company may from time to time increase its capital stock to an extent not exceeding two hundred dollars for each mile of wire owned and operated by it. We do not hesitate to characterize this proposition as an immense swindle. An excellent and substantial two wire telegraph line can be constructed at a cost not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per mile, with stations furnished and complete at every twenty-five miles; and the same posts and construction will carry eight wires, if necessary for the business. These extra wires can be put up at a cost not exceeding thirty dollars per mile; and why the company should be allowed to increase its capital stock two hundred dollars for every thirty dollars expended is not clear to the mind of any honest man.

We accept the plan of a postal telegraph as proposed in this bill, and will now point out the amendments which we call upon the Senate Committee on Post Offices to make to it before putting it upon its passage. Drop the words Washington and New York in the twenty-first line of section three, and add to the bill the proposition made by Mr. Washburne last session for the appropriation of sixty thousand dollars for the construction of an experimental postal telegraph between Washington and New York, and direct the Postmaster-General to advertise immediately for the construction of said line in the best manner known to telegraphic science and skill. The country will then have a practical test of the cost of telegraph construction, which will serve as a type for the purchase of old existing lines, or the construction of new and improved ones; and we shall be saved from committing the great blunder England has just committed, and while securing the new system will avoid incurring an immense and needless debt.

### Our Differences with England—Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

It is quite clear that the Alabama treaty, concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson with the English Government, will be rejected by the Senate; and that rejection will be approved by public sentiment. A great many motives combine to produce this result. A large and influential part of the Senate is opposed to ratifying the treaty, because doing so would give a triumph to Andrew Johson's administration and to Mr. Seward. Others object to specific provisions of the treaty; and others still maintain that the wrongs of which we complain are not such as can be redressed by payment of the pecuniary damages which we have sustained.

This may be true. We are inclined to think it is. But it is by no means easy to see how, upon this theory, those wrongs can be redressed, or in what way any adjustment of difficulties can possibly be reached.

We insist that the conduct of England in conceding belligerent rights to the Confederates, in acknowledging their flag on the high seas before they had achieved their independence as a nation, in creating for them a navy when they had not a naval port on the face of the earth, in building, arming, and manning for them ships-of-war and sending them out in their service to prey upon our commerce, was what gave to the Rebellion the enormous proportions it finally assumed, prolonged the war at least one or two years, added enormously to its cost in life and in money, and was in gross violationf of the laws of neutrality, and open disregard of the obligations of friendship which England had assumed by treaties with the United States. Such acts are not atoned for—such wrongs are not redressed—by paying for the commerce they destroyed, or the losses they caused. Admit this to be true; the question still secure—how *are* they to be redressed? In what form can the English offer satisfaction, or in what form can we demand it? Mr. Johnson's administration strove very hard to bring about a settlement of this question. Mr. Seward spent four laborious years, first in trying to prevent England from doing us the damage she did, and then in trying to convince her that we were entitled to some signal redress, which he put in the form of payment of losses sustained. And England has finally been brought to take the initial step towards a settlement of the question on this basis.

Now the mere rejection of this basis does not establish any other. The question will still remain, and none of its difficulties will be removed. General Grant's administration will succeed to all the embarrassments in dealing with it which Mr. Johnson's encountered, with some very formidable ones freshly added, by the contemptuous repudiation which everything thus far done is likely to receive. What demands will General Grant make upon England, in satisfaction of our complaints? The London *Times*, in an article which we recently copied, contends that nothing less than the concession by England that there was *no war*, but merely a rebellion, an *émeuté*, or an insurrection of which England had no right to know anything whatever, will satisfy the United States. This, though stated in extravagant terms, is not as wide of the truth as the *Times* affects to believe. Throughout the whole diplomatic controversy Mr. Seward insisted that the conflict in the United States was not *war* in any sense known to public law, or in any such sense as authorized the resort to principles applicable to war between sovereign and independent powers. He insisted that in the eye of public law it was merely an insurrection, to which only one of the parties had ever obtained recognition as an independent nation or had ever established a claim to such recognition—and until such claim should be established he demanded that England should remain faithful to the treaty obligations into which she had entered with the United States, and abstain from aiding in any way, or to any extent, those who were striving to overthrow their authority and destroy their national existence.

We still insist that this position was right, and that England ought to have acted upon it. Her wrong to us lay in the fact that she did not do so. Virtually and practically she joined our enemies in making war upon us—not so fully nor so openly as she might, but fully enough to do us enormous damage, and as openly as she dared. General Grant will probably feel that England owes us an acknowledgment, that she was wrong in treating the Rebellion as a war, and the Confederacy as a sovereign nation, capable of making war, and he may demand that she shall make this acknowledgment as preliminary to paying whatever damages an impartial commission may decide that her action inflicted upon us. This, though not expressed in exactly the same terms, is probably in substance what the London *Times* means by the concession that there was no war, as the only concession which will satisfy the United States. And it may be true, as the *Times* says it is, that "no British statesman will ever so stultify and disgrace himself, or will ever be such a hypocrite, as to make a public confession" of this sort.

Suppose this is so; what can happen then? It is not easy to say what can happen, or what may happen. Both parties may become so exasperated over the matter as to go to war about it—though Mr. Reverdy Johnson is certainly right in saying that it is impossible to conceive greater insanity than this would imply. But the worst thing that is likely to happen is that our differences with England on this subject will remain unsettled for a good many years to come. And we are bound to add that in our opinion the American people will be better satisfied, on the whole, with this result than with any other. There are too many elements and motives of hostility to make a peaceful and harmonious adjustment of our differences with England universally acceptable in this country. The Irish element alone is, in numbers, in social weight, in religious sentiment, and especially in political importance, too considerable a power to allow full acquiescence in such a settlement. It is a comfort and a consolation to a very large portion of our people to reflect that we have grounds of complaint outstanding against England upon which we can go to war with her, and conquer Canada, to say nothing of Ireland, whenever we "feel so disposed." Not that we have any immediate purpose of doing it, or intend to fix a date when we will do it; but we don't want to feel absolutely precluded from doing it, with a show of reasons whenever we may be in the mood.

Another point in the case our people do not forget. England, in the acts by which she wronged and damaged us, introduced new rights and rules for neutral nations, of which we may avail ourselves hereafter whenever we choose. The right which England exercised, and which she yet defends, of furnishing a navy with munitions of war and ports of refuge to the privateers she herself builds for communities in rebellion, but without any of these things, remains open to us; and our people are by no means blind to the emergencies which may open the way for us to retort its exercise. And this is among the considerations which will incline them to be quite content even if our Alabama differences with England are not at once adjusted.

### "Race"

*From the N. Y. World.*

"Race"—that accursed mistake of the Almighty—pokes up its head in a strange place. It will *not* be legislated down. There is a general order just out in Washington which sends the troops now on duty in Florida to Nebraska; and those in pleasant Louisiana, two thousand miles away to the great north lakes; and those in Texas go, some to Kansas and some to Virginia; and those in Virginia to Mississippi and to California; and from California a regiment goes to Kentucky; and from Kentucky another to Georgia; and from Dakotah still another to Georgia; and still another from Louisiana to Minnesota; and from Minnesota one to Texas; and so on, and so on, and so on.

Now, why all this? Wherefore is the whole United States army thus sent trapezing all over the country from one extreme end of it to the other? What is the reason of this great expense to transport so many thousand men so far, and wherefore is it that, at the oncoming of a Southern summer, acclimated troops are withdrawn from its influences and unacclimated sent in their stead?

We will tell you. It is because the army will not do the dirty work of reconstruction so soon as it sees how very dirty that work is. There is no disobedience, no revolt, no mutiny; but they see and feel that they are white men, put there to exalt the negro above other white men, and they cannot be relied on to do it. Here and there some officer who disgraces an honorable calling enters into this filthy business *con amore*, but, for the great part, there is a mere stiff compliance with the exact letter of the order, and no more. Wherever possible, commanding officers will neither ge themselves nor send their subordinate officers (in this distasteful service often their only companions and always their only friends) on those disgusting inquisitorial parties so frequently demanded by the loil reconstructing vagabonds, who keep everything about them in a turmoil. The colonel won't go, and the major says it's the captain's time, and the captain thinks the lieutenant ought to go, and the lieutenant swears it's —— hard they can't send a sergeant and a file of men along with the dirty beast, and so it comes down to a corporal and three or four privates at last. Now, it has been discovered by these latter that it is infinitely more pleasing to eat a good dinner at accused's house and top off with free whisky than to take the man to the guard-house, and if the loil vagabond complains at this dereliction, he is apt to get a sound beating the next time he comes about headquarters.

The picture is a little highly colored, but the main tints are true. After so long a time the army sees the nastiness of kicking a man when he is down—for that, when you rub the fine words off it, is about what this thing means—and when it sees it, the only thing to do is to give it the route and bring a fresh force in.

Hence all this marching and counter-marching, and skurrying this regiment off to Dacotah, and t'other one back to Texas. It is the same stale old game to be found in any good history which treats of the little dodges of despotism. Keep changing your troops, has been the motto of oppressors for hundreds, yes, and thousands of years. It was part of the Roman polity to send the Syrian levies to Cappadocia, and the Cappadocians to Syria; but never let them stay with a friendship, and always keep moving your troops. In the corrupt days of the French monarchy, just before Louis XVI was pulled down out of his throne and beheaded, it was a chief function of the Minister of War to change the troops. Prior to his day, it was James II.'s device to put his English regiments in Ireland and his Irish troops on English soil. And just so now. Something is due, no doubt, to army likes and dislikes, but the main point in this general order is as stated. There is work to be done in the South. Eight rogue Senators are to be lugged in; thirty-three reliable Representatives are to be "elected;" the screws are to be tightened in the sacred name of peace; and to do this dirty work men must be had who will not find out what they are doing until too late.

What a testimony to the unutterable scoundrelism of this vile thing! Army officers, proverbially the most careless and indifferent of men in cival affairs, cannot but revolt at this botch upon statecraft; and army privates, drilled into machines, are yet not so far drilled but that the blood in their veins rebels at the unnatural work they are set to do.


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## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department was held last evening in the Hall at Fifth and North streets. The ordinance submitted to Councils some time ago, abolishing the fire-badge system, was discussed and unanimously approved.

—The Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway have placed on their Richmond route several new cars, which are specimens of convenience and comfort. A number of others of like construction are to be built at the shops of the company, in accordance with a novel design furnished by the President of the road.

—Ezekiel Corson, otherwise Edward Davis, who was arrested last week on a charge of pocket picking, and held to bail by Alderman Kerr for a hearing yesterday at the Central Station, did not make his appearance at the time specified, and the recognizance was forfeited. W. J. Stevenson and Isabella Hamm were the bail. The prosecutor of Corson represents that he attempted to pick his pocket in one of the street cars, and afterwards at the Union Bank, Third and Arch streets.

—John Whalen, a huckster, was charged before Alderman Kerr, yesterday afternoon, with not giving proper measure. Mr. Paul J. Field testified that a Mr. Brown purchased for him of defendant three bushels of potatoes, at $1 per bushel. When defendant called for his money Mr. Field asked him if the potatoes ran sixty pounds to the bushel, and was answered in the affirmative. When witness reached home he weighed the potatoes and found that the three bushels only aggregated 140 pounds. Whalen was held to bail to answer.

—The taking of testimony in the contested election case of Caleb N. Taylor, against Dr. Reading, who claims to have been elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Fifth district, at the last election, was commenced before Notary Public Abraham Stewart yesterday, at his office, Clearfield street and the Frankford road. The evidence elicited was in favor of the contestant, Mr. Taylor, and was directed to the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward. Mr. J. Alexander Simpson appeared as counsel for Mr. Taylor and Mr. Charles W. Carrigan for the respondent, Dr. Reading.

—Jacob Trexler, alias John Edwards, had a final hearing before Alderman Kerr, yesterday afternoon, charged with obtaining money by false representations. He represented himself as an agent of benevolent institutions, and agent for the Guardians of the Poor, and would call upon poor families and promise to send them coal, groceries, etc., but in every instance would demand $2 to pay for the hauling of the property. The additional witnesses against him yesterday were Mary McAnany, residing in Cameron place, and Lizzie Rush, living at the Falls of Schuylkill. From these persons he secured $4 by his false representations. Trexler was committed for trial.

—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday, injured as stated:—

John Gounley, aged thirty-eight, employed in the depot of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, was kicked on the hip by a horse.

Catharine Ryan, aged fifty eight, residing at No. 809 Donnelly street, above Christian, fell on the curbstone on Crease street, between Fifth and Sixth, and injured her feet.

A child named John Garrigan, whose parents reside at No. 923 Reed street, was run over at Passyunk road and Reed street, and had his legs broken.

Ann Mann, aged thirty-eight, residing at No. 614 Lombard street, injured herself by rupturing an artery, and bled quite profusely from the wound.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Tract Mission Society for the First district was held last night at the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green. Rev. Francis Kendricks presided. This society is directed by managers from the different Evangelical churches of this city and eight missionaries. It circulates monthly 60,000 English, 8000 German, 141 French, 4 Spanish, and 1 Italian tracts, over about two-thirds of the city; 5000 monthly to the shipping on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. It invites, through its visitors to the house of God; gathers children to Sabbath and other schools; furnishes the Bible to the destitute; visits the sick, and relieves their bodily and spiritual wants; aids in the temperance reform; secures a better observance of the Sabbath, and holds religious meetings among the poor. It endeavors, in the spirit of the Gospel, to carry out its teachings. It needs funds to enable it not only to carry on the work, but to extend its tract and missionary operations throughout the city.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—A steam elevator at Brooklyn, yesterday, fell a prey to fire. Loss, $30,000.

—Captain John S. Young, Chief of the New York detective force, has been dismissed the service.

—The loss by the destruction of the Cascade Paper Mills at Pen Yan, N. Y., will reach $125,000. Insurance only $50,000.

—Michael Kehoe, charged with murder, was yesterday acquitted in Baltimore, on the grounds of acting in self defense.

—A large meeting was held at Cincinnati last evening in behalf of General William G. Halpin, now confined in a British prison.

—A coal car ran over an embankment yesterday in West Pittsburg, and landed in a rolling mill, killing one boy and fatally injuring another.

—Heavy gales are reported as having prevailed off the coast and in the Chesapeake Bay within a day or two. Several ships and schooners suffered severely.

—A Richmond despatch states that an expedition of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers and men has arrived in Cuba for the purpose of aiding the revolutionists.

### Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 22.—Dates from St. Thomas are to the 16th. The schooner Susan, from New York for Cadiz, with petroleum, put in, leaking badly. The British brig Sisters and British barque Rapid were wrecked, and became a total loss. The former lost four of her crew drowned.

At the request of the Captain General of Porto Rico the Danish authorities had banished from St. Thomas Doctor Betances, of Mayagua, who was suspected of being engaged in organizing an expedition against the Spanish colonies. Passports were sent to the doctor, but he refused to leave the island, assuming that the action of the authorities was illegal. He claimed his right to remain on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, and in this he seems to have been supported by the American Consul, who protested against the doctor's banishment. The affair caused much excitement, and a settlement was anxiously looked for.

HAVANA, March 22.—News from Port-au-Prince to March 11 has been received. President Salnave's pickets were besieging Jacmel, while the insurgents had commenced to besiege Gonaives, with the probabilities of success in favor of the latter.

Salnave arrested some two hundred merchants in Port-au-Prince, and sent them to Gonaives to reinforce the garrison.

A change has been made in the President's Ministry.

A convention has been concluded with France, by which the latter is to receive twelve per cent. of the revenues towards the payment of her claims. Vessels are allowed to enter all ports of Hayti, and discharge and load merchandise, provided those bound to ports in the hands of the rebels previously report at a loyal port for an inspection of their cargoes.

HAVANA, March 22.—The Haytien revolutionary steamer Mount Vernon was at Jamaica on the 12th instant, where she put in for supplies of coal and to receive her armament. Refugees from Cuba and Hayti were flocking to Jamaica in large numbers.

Arrivals from Caracas bring advices to the 10th instant. The republic was tranquil. An unimportant rising occurred in Corre, and was soon quelled.

The yellow fever continued in Caracas.

HAVANA, March 22.—The man arrested on the wharf on Saturday, on a charge of theft, proves to have been a Cuban rebel. He was tried and sentenced to death by a court martial in the afternoon, and shot at six o'clock the same evening.

Captain-General Dulce yesterday issued a proclamation addressed to the citizens of Havana, in which he refers to the events of the day before. He says his promises of maintaining order and justice have been observed. The man who has just been executed was probably instigated by others to create a disturbance, and it was necessary to act in his case with exemplary severity. At this very moment the government was leniently sending out of the country more astute but equally culpable men. The proclamation concludes with a flattering address to the citizen volunteers.

HAVANA, March 22.—The Captain General will hold a review of all the troops in and around Havana to-morrow.

In a skirmish near Trinidad, the rebel General Schmidt was killed. Two more plantations in that jurisdiction have been destroyed by the rebels.

A journal here reports that the towns of Manicaragua and Porruco Gaianu were burned by order of Cabada.

The *Prensa* reports that twenty-five insurgents, most of them of high rank in the rebel army, were captured and executed within five leagues of Trinidad, but adds, the situation in that quarter is worse than it has hitherto appeared.

The *Echo* newspaper, of Matanzas, professes to have received intelligence that Florencio Irminez, a rebel general, has presented himself to the Spanish authorities to receive pardon; that he says other leaders, members of the Revolutionary Junta at Villa Clara, will follow his example, provided their lives be spared and they be guaranteed a safe conduct to some port from which they may sail from the island.

HAVANA, March 22.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 10th inst. have been received. There was the appearance of comparative quietness around the capital, but arrests and executions continue to be of frequent occurrence. In the extreme eastern part of the island, the insurgents were very troublesome, and the Government had found it necessary to declare martial law in the Province of Seibe.

Mr. Fabens, the special commissioner of the Dominican Government at Washington, carries with him instructions to rent the Bay of Samana to the United States. He is very reticent on the subject, and no other particulars as to the object of his mission can be obtained.

At Porto Rico, on the 17th instant, the sugar market was greatly excited. The Government has imposed additional export duties of $3 per hhd. on sugar, 65 cents per hhd. on molasses, and 50 cents per quintal on coffee, and 20 cents per quintal on tobacco.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special from St. Domingo, of the 10th, says:—General Duperon and others arrived on the Telegrafo, at Porto Plata. The authorities threatened to shoot them if they landed. They proceeded to St. Marie, where they remained at last accounts.

## M. E. CONFERENCE.

### Yesterday's Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

Conference reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday, and was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. John Ruth.

Rev. J. Turner read the memoir of Rev. Daniel George, which was adopted.

The Committee on the Tract Enterprise presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

1. We recognize the importance of tract distribution as a quiet but powerful instrumentality, in the hands of pastors and churches, in saving souls.

2. We are gratified with the success of the plans adopted for tract distribution, by which 2,300,000 pages of tracts have been distributed this year, and earnestly recommend the hearty co-operation of all our ministers and people in this work.

3. That a tract collection be taken in all our churches.

4. That the thanks of this Conference are due and are hereby tendered to Rev. S. W. Thomas for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and to the Board of Managers and Executive Committee for the faithful and efficient management of the trusts confided to them.

5. That we commend the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, to our members and friends as worthy of their confidence and patronage.

6. We recommend the reappointment of Rev. S. W. Thomas as Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society.

The following report was submitted by the Committee on Church Extension, and was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we are as much as ever convinced of the importance of a thoroughly and efficiently organized Church Extension Society, to co-operate with the Missionary Society in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom by the erection of church edifices in destitute portions of the country.

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse our existing organization, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with its officers in their endeavors to accomplish this great work.

*Resolved*, That while we are devoutly thankful to God for the disposition which He has given to our people to contribute of their substance in aid of this society, and for the success attending its efforts in the past, yet we do earnestly exhort all our churches to increased liberality in the future.

*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse and commend the loan scheme of the society, the design of which is to raise a fund amounting to $500,000, and to make temporary loans to feeble churches. Whilst we gratefully acknowledge the beneficence of those brethren who have so nobly contributed to this fund, we hope that there are many others who will go and do likewise.

*Resolved*, That we hereby recommend, and will urge upon our people in our respective churches, the importance and necessity of devising liberal things in their annual contributions to this cause.

*Resolved*, That the following brethren be nominated to fill the conference board for the ensuing year:—Rev. Joseph Castle, Rev. W. C. Robinson, Rev. J. Dickerson, Rev. J. F. Chaplain, Rev. T. W. Simpers, Rev. J. F. Meredith, Rev. J. Thompson, Rev. W. J. Paxson, Rev. M. D. Kurtz; Thomas Sappington, J. H. Thornley, Robert Thomas, W. H. West, L. C. Simons, and Robert England.

Rev. Mr. Hudson, chairman of the Committee on Preachers' Aid Society, presented a draft of a constitution and by-laws for the government of such a society, which is designed to aid all worn-out preachers. It provides for the election of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Trustees, and that the Society shall be incorporated, having all the privileges of kindred charitable and benevolent associations. The report was adopted.

Bishop Thompson announced the following appointments last evening:—

*North Philadelphia District*—William Cooper, D. D., P. E.—St. George's, M. D. Kurtz; Fifth Street, Jacob Todd; St. John's, George Cummins; Front Street, T. W. Simpers; Green Street, J. B. McCulloch; Twelfth Street, J. E. Smith; Tabernacle, T. C. Murphy, W. H. Formosa, supernumerary; Sanctuary, Isaac Mast; Hancock, S. N. Chew; Kensington, J. W. Jackson; Cohocksink, W. B. Wood; Siloam, C. H. McDermond; Summerfield, W. C. Best; Port Richmond, J. F. Meredith; Frankford, J. A. Thompson; Bridesburg, J. H. McLaughlin; Holmesburg, J. R. Merrill; Oakdale, W. T. Magee; City Mission, George Lybrand; Lehman's Chapel, T. Kirkpatrick; Perkiomen, Edward Townsend; Montgomery Square, Philip Reese; Doylestown, F. E. Church; Bensalem, L. D. McClintock; Attleboro, E. T. String; Bristol, William Rink; Morrisville, W. J. Mills; Newtown, S. R. Gillingham, N. Turner; Lambertville, H. W. Seybring; New Hope, N. D. McComas; Durham, to be supplied; Easton, J. S. Cook; South Easton, J. N. Hinson; Richmond, Frederick Illman; Mount Bethel, L. C. Brown; Stroudsburg, W. M. Ridgway; Cherry Valley, Samuel Reisner; Tannersville, G. L. Shaffer, Monroe, W. P. Howell; Tobyhanna, C. W. Ayars.

Andrew Manship, church extension agent Delaware and Washington Conferences, and member of Twentieth Quarterly Conference.

*Harrisburg District*—R. H. Pattison, P. E.—Harrisburg—Locust Street, C. J. Thomson; Ridge Avenue, T. M. Griffith; St. Paul's, G. G. Rakestraw; Lochiel and Baldwin's, J. Stringer. Dauphin, T. Montgomery; Halifax, T. B. Best; Millersburg, A. Howard; Lykens and Wiconisco, F. N. Brady; Hummelstown, to be supplied; Lebanon, Henry E. Gilroy; Cornwall, Thomas C. Pearson; Middletown, L. B. Hughes; Bainbridge, W. L. McDowell; Marietta, J. R. Gray; Mt. Joy, S. A. Heilner; Columbia, S. H. C. Smith. Lancaster—Duke Street, C. F. Turner; St. Paul's, E. T. Kenny. Reading—Ebenezer, T. A. Fernley; St. Peter's, H. R. Calloway; Covenant Chapel, S. G. Grove. Hamburg and Port Clinton, J. W. Sayres; Tremont, M. Barnhill; Cressona, G. S. Broadbent; Minersville, W. M. Dalrymple; Pottsville, J. Dickerson; Port Carbon, Noble Frame; St. Clair, Reuben Owen; New Philadelphia, to be supplied; Tamaqua, John O'Neill; Mahanoy City, J. S. J. McConnell; Shenandoah City, J. A. Cooper; Preston Mission, D. D. Hudson; Nesquehoning and Summit, John Swindell; Mauch Chunk, —— ——; East Mauch Chunk, —— ——; Perryville, L. Lindermuth; Slatington Mission, J. W. Knapp; Catasauqua, J. J. Jones; Allentown, J. A. Crouch; Quakertown, Thomas Harrison; Bethlehem, S. T. Kemble; Chapmansville, Eli Pickersgill; W. Trickett, principal of grammar school, Dickinson College.

*Central Philadelphia District*—Joseph Castle, D. D., P. E.—Trinity, R. Humphries; Nazareth, W. C. Robinson; Central, Theo. Stearns; Emory, G. Oram; Nineteenth street, J. J. Pearce; Hedding, Anthony Attwood; Spring Garden street, W. J. Stevenson; Twentieth street, W. H. Burrell; Mt. Carmel, J. M. Wheeler; Germantown, Haines street, G. D. Carrow; Germantown, St. Stephens, M. A. Day; Chestnut Hill, J. W. Harkins; St. James, N. B. Durrell; Milestown, C. W. Bickley; Cheltenham, J. B. Maddox; Bustleton, G. B. Hurlock; Somerton, E. C. Griffith; Falls of Schuylkill, C. B. Neely; Roxborough, H. F. Isett; Manayunk, Mt. Zion, J. J. Cox; Ebenezer, S. Pancoast; Merion Square, to be supplied; Conshohocken, S. G. Hare; Norristown, De Kalb Street, W. McCombs; Oak Street, James E. Meredith; Phœnixville, G. Heacock; Salem, Thomas Sumption; Spring and Bethel, J. P. Miller; Coventryville, James Flannery; Pottstown, W. Swindells; Birdsboro, John Shields; Springfield, John Dyson; Waynesboro, S. W. Kurtz; Downingtown, D. W. Gordon; Guthrieville, Wilmer Coffman; Coatesville W. C. Johnson; Cochranville, Joseph Aspril, J. W. Wright; Enterprise, H. B. Mauzer; Strasburg, W. S. Pugh.

P. Coombe, General Secretary State Temperance Union and member of Nazareth Quarterly Conference.

J. P. Durbin, D. D., Corresponding Secretary Missionary Society, and member of Trinity Quarterly Conference.

B. H. Nadal, D. D., Professor in Drew Theological Institute, and member of Trinity Quarterly Conference.

C. J. Little, Professor in Dickinson Seminary, and member of Spring Garden Quarterly Conference.

*South Philadelphia District*—W. L. Gray, P. E.—Union, R. J. Corson; Arch, C. H. Payne; Salem, John F. Chaplain; Ebenezer, J. H. Alday; St. Paul, N. H. Paxon; Mariners' Bethel, J. W. McLaughlin; Wharton Street, Joseph Mason; Second Street, T. W. McCleary; Scott, M. H. Sisty; Eleventh Street, Charles Cooke; Broad Street, S. Irvin; Fitzwater, to be supplied; Pitman Chapel, J. Y. Ashton; Western, J. B. Miller; Asbury, Jos. Lane; Thirty-eighth Street, H. A. Cleveland; Fortieth, S. Lucas; Hestonville, C. P. Marsden; Haddingdon, D. McKee; Centenary, E. G. D. Pepper; Radnor, A. L. Wilson; Paschalville, J. S. Hughes; Darby and Mt. Pleasant, W. H. Fries; Media, F. J. Timanus; Crozierville, Henry White; Village Green, John A. Watson, Robert Wood; Marcus Hook, E. Hoffman; Chester, James Cunningham; Trinity, Chester, William Major; Grove, S. Townsend; Siloam, W. W. McMichael; New London, J. C. Gregg, James C. Wood; Chatham and Kennett, T. B. Harvey and W. W. Barlow; Avondale, to be supplied; Oxford, A. W. Wiggins; Fulton and White Rock Mission, L. B. Hoffman; Mt. Nebo, James Gregg; Safe Harbor, J. E. Kessler; Marshaltown and Hammonton, J. Pastorfield; S. W. Thomas, Agent and Secretary Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, member of St. Paul's Conference; J. Ruth, Chaplain Eastern Penitentiary, member of Arch Street Quarterly Conference. Adjourned *sine die*.

(The above list has been carefully corrected, and all the errors contained in the morning journals have been remedied.)

### Contested Election Case.

Before Messrs. William P. Messick and R. M. Batturs, examiners appointed to take testimony in the contested election cases, the following witnesses were examined yesterday:—

Rev. John D. Long sworn—I am acquainted with the property No. 624 South street; it belongs to the Bedford Street Mission; there was no one living there last October; the houses on that lot were burned down last August. (Henry Florheim is assessed at No. 624 South street; No. 125 on one list of voters, and No. 137 on the other.)

Mrs. Maria Cresswell sworn—I resided at No. 732 South Sixth street last October; I knew James Lynch; I do not know his business; I do not know where he is at present; I have not seen him for two months, or perhaps longer; he boarded at my house about six weeks; he left there, I think, about two weeks before the October election. (James Lynch is No. 138 on the list of voters, and in the extra assessment is No. 732 South Sixth street.)

George S. Craighead sworn—I voted the full Republican ticket in the Seventh division of the Fourth ward at the last October election. (George S. Craighead is assessed at No. 700 South street, but is not on the list of voters.)

John B. Michaels sworn—I lived at No. 717 Shippen street last October; I went to the polls twice in the Seventh division of the Fourth ward on October election day and offered to vote, but my vote was not received; I moved into the Seventh division of the Fourth ward last August; I was challenged when I attempted to vote; I procured a voucher for my residence; it was Mr. Patrick Mean, my next door neighbor; the man outside the window would not allow Mr. Mean to get up to the window to vouch for me; I looked round to call him up to the window, when I saw him getting up out of the gutter, with blood on his face; I went away then and returned about half-past three o'clock, and tried to vote again; I had no voucher with me the second time; they told me at the polls that if I did not go away they would put a head on me; I left.

Cross-examination—I do not know the man who challenged me; it was not the man who had the window book; I never voted in that division before; I have been a voter for sixteen years.

Re-examined—When I left the polls to get Mr. Mean to vouch for me, several men followed me, and some of them offered me a Democratic ticket, telling me if I voted it I would have no difficulty in getting it in.

John Callen, residing in the Seventh division of the Fourth ward; John Rottenburg, in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward; Charles Kelley and Michael McAnaney, in the Sixth division of the Fourth ward, testified to having voted the full Republican ticket in the divisions in which they resided at the last October election.

### Congress.

After the close of our report yesterday the following was done in the House of Representatives:—

A bill respecting the election for member or delegate to Congress was made the special order for to-morrow. The report of the conference committee on the concurrent resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment was agreed to. Among the bills passed was one abolishing the office of chief of staff to the General of the army; also a bill providing that no retired officer of the army shall be assigned to duty of any kind; also one relative to the Adjutant-General's department. A resolution was adopted relative to the foreign commerce of this country. A bill was introduced to limit public expenditures. A resolution requesting the Senate to return the concurrent resolution on final adjournment was laid on the table. The reciprocity resolution passed at last session was again passed. Adjourned.

### Harrisburg.

Last evening the State Legislature met and transacted the following business:—

SENATE.—Among the bills introduced was one providing for the restoration of marriages in this State; also, an act to authorize the construction of a railroad through the northern tier of Pennsylvania counties. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing Philadelphia aldermen to justify sureties on bonds of applicants for license, &c., was discussed and passed. Adjourned.

—The Legislature of Minnesota, according to a time-honored custom, closed its session with a general spree in the hall of the House.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 5 59 | MOON SETS | 3 06 |
| SUN SETS | 6 15 | HIGH WATER | 9 32 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| Atalanta | London | New York | Mar. 3 |
| Hecla | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 9 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 9 |
| Pennsylvania | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 10 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Portland | Mar. 11 |
| City of Cork | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 13 |
| St. Laurent | Brest | New York | Mar. 13 |
| Westphalia | Havre | New York | Mar. 13 |
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 13 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Germania | New York | Hamburg | Mar. 23 |
| China | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 24 |
| Palmyra | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 25 |
| Hermann | New York | Bremen | Mar. 25 |
| City of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 27 |
| Columbia | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 27 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 31 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | April 3 |
| Atalanta | New York | London | April 3 |
| Kangaroo | New York | Liverpool | April 6 |
| Wm. Penn | New York | London | April 10 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| Mississippi | New York | Rio Janeiro | Mar. 23 |
| Yazoo | Philada | New Orleans | Mar. 24 |
| J. W. Everman | Philada | Charleston | Mar. 25 |
| Columbia | New York | Havana | Mar. 25 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Mar. 27 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross, Matanzas & Gregg.
Br. brig Hunter, Lamb, Halifax, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Cienfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Boston, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Hyannis, do.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Anderson, New London, do.
St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ann Dole, Ansley, 8 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Enterprise, Fisher, 10 days from Winton, N. C., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Isaac C. Hertz, Gray, 4 days from Portland, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr W. F. Washington, Hastings, 5 days from Cannon's Ferry, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Hunter, Crane, from New York.
Schr E. M. Duffield, Rayner, from New York.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Othello, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 8th inst.
Ship Tyro, Baker, from Leith for Philadelphia, put into Sinclair's Bay 7th inst.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York 21st inst.
Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Teaf, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 19th inst.
Barque Ida, Ingowan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst., and was off the Great Ormshead at 3 P. M.
Barque Cora, Henderson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 8th inst.
Barque Meridian, Lent, hence for Bremen, was off Seaview 18th ult.
Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, hence, at Genoa 5th instant.
Barque Maria Adelaide, Shorka, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.
Barque Danish Princess, Sopwith, from Shields for Philadelphia, was off Dover 6th inst.
Barque John Wooster, Knowles, from Bangkok for Foochow, was spoken 14th Dec., lat 5 S., long. 120 E.
Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, from Matanzas via Delaware Breakwater, at New York 21st inst.
Brig Albert, Erickson, hence, at Antwerp 8th inst. not 4th.
Brig Resolute, Isard, hence for St. Mary's, Ga., was to sail from Fortress Monroe 19th inst.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, 13 days from Havana, at New York 21st inst.
Schr A. M. Henson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Richmond 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of 350 tons coal, mistook the light on Great Point for that of Tuckernuck Shoals, and ran on Great Point Rip about 12 o'clock on Thursday night. The captain went to Edgartown for assistance, and Mr. Peter Folger, wreck commissioner, despatched two boats to her relief. It was thought the schooner would come off at high water on Saturday.

Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, arrived in the London Docks 9th inst., from New York; had on board the crew of the Alexander Thompson, from New York for Hamburg, which vessel foundered at sea. She had a cargo of rosin and olive oil.


## LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11¼

## GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¼rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

## PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3¼

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28¼ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, March 25, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday,
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN $100 | STEERAGE $35
to London 105 | to London 40
to Paris 115 | to Paris 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool $80 | Liverpool $30
Halifax 20 | Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT Brocande Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS Surmont Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE Duchesne Saturday, Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin $145 | Second cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27¼ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¼

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
30¼ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD, & Co.,
3 2¼ No. 132 South Wharves.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1055 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 29¼

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1¼

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION OF MR. MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, TOGETHER WITH MR. MAX STRAKOSCH'S KELLOGG OPERA TROUPE.
The whole comprising the greatest array of operatic and artistic ability ever presented in this city in a single opera season
NINE (9) OPERA NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,
Commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31,
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
who shortly leaves to fulfil her European engagement,
LAST APPEARANCE OF MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
who leaves for Europe on the 16th of April next.
During this brief season
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in
FAUST,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
DON GIOVANNI, and
FRA DIAVOLO.
Also, for the first time in Philadelphia, Meyerbeer's grand opera of
IL PROPHETE
will be produced with its gorgeous *mise en scene*, grand ballet, and military bands, etc. etc., with
MADAME LA GRANGE
in her greatest role, that of "Fides."
In addition to the above Donizetti's grand opera of
BELISARIO
ill be rendered, with
MISS AGATHA STATES
in the principal role.
The following artists will also appear in conjunction:—
MISS J. McCULLOCH,
MADAME ROTTER,
MADAME GELL'NI,
SIGNOR BOETTI,
HERR HABELMANN
Sig. LOTTI,
Signor ORLANDINI,
HERR FORMES,
Signor ANTONUCCI,
BARILI,
Sig. DUBREUL,
Sig. RONCONI, and others,
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Mesdames WESMAEL and ZUCCOLI
IN THE GRAND BALLET.
Conductors, { Mr. MAX MARETZEK and Sig TORRIANI.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Owing to the extraordinary expense attendant upon the engagement of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and the production of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of "IL PROPHETE" the prices upon the "KELLOGG" and "IL PROPHETE" nights will be
ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEATS, $2.
Subscription for the nine (9) opera nights will be
TWELVE (12) DOLLARS ONLY.
The Box Office will open for the subscription sale at Mr. C. W. Trumpler's Music Store on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 9 A. M. 3 23

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO. Managers
(Also of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.)
GRAND CLOTH OF GOLD,
TO-NIGHT,
The great Extravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Mrs. Oates, Fannie Stockton, Katie Putnam, Mr. McManus, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Fiske, Mr. Bradley, etc. — Leon Brothers, Hernandez, Girard, Brebans, The Japs, Swiss and Cow-bell Ringers, etc.
ALL APPEAR
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
IN THE
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. 3 22 6

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 23,
Second Night of the Romantic Drama entitled
FOUL PLAY,
From the celebrated work of
CHARLES READE AND DION BOUCICAULT,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Management beg leave to announce an engagement with the great
LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION,
JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE, AND FELIX ROGERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
(Eleventh and Twelfth Representations),
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as BEATRICE
Aided by the full Company.
Wednesday—Benefit of Miss DAVENPORT.
Thursday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Friday—Benefit of MRS. T. A. CREESE.
Saturday—Benefit of MR S HEMPLE.
Monday—WOMEN RULE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
A Re-engagement Demanded by the Public of Professor Risley's Imperial and Original
JAPANESE TROUPE.
Thousands unable to gain admission last week.
"ALL RIGHT" APPEARS EVERY NIGHT.
FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY AT TWO.
Evening Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents. Seats at Trumpler's. 3 22 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1869.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the Wonderful Children Artists from New York,
JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS.
Assisted by the following Eminent Artists:—
MAD. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
MR. R. HENNIG,
AND MR. JULIUS HESS.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
To be obtained at Hassler's office No. 214 S. Eighth street, and music stores of Messrs. Louis, No. 1230; Andre, No 1104; Boner, No. 1102; Wittig, No. 1021; and Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut Street.
Doors open at 7; Concert at 8. 3 21 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 12 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 11 11 f

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular [3 6 stuth3mo] PROF. L. LEWIS.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

## DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street; and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu3m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 206 S. 2d St. [1 29 3m

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
*NO.* 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.


**The United States and the West Indies**

THE exciting events transpiring in the West Indies possess a peculiar significance. The people of the United States have a deeper interest in the prosperity of those islands than any other nation. If they were wisely governed, their industrial interests properly developed, and their commercial relations freed at once from injurious restrictions and from the dangers and uncertainties which are inseparably connected with internal wars and revolutions, they would furnish to us a more desirable basis for profitable commerce than any other portion of the globe. The true course of mutually beneficial foreign trade is between the inhabitants of northern and southern latitudes, for their varying wants and capacities are the natural counterparts of each other, while the traffic between people occupying similar regions usually promotes the interests of but one of the contracting parties. The United States gains little or nothing in the long run by exchanging provisions for British iron or German manufactures that could as well be made on our own soil, but there is a large basis for profit and mutual advantage in the exchange of northern manufactures, machinery, agricultural implements, flour, and provisions, for the sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, and valuable woods of Cuba, Hayti, and San Domingo.

In spite of all restrictions, a large commerce of the character indicated has existed for many years. But it has been crippled in every imaginable manner, and while the tastes or necessities of our people have made us the most profitable customers of Cuban products, constant obstacles have been thrown in the way of a reciprocal interchange of our staples or our manufactures, instead of bullion, for the tropical staples which enter so largely into American consumption. When we buy sugar from Cuba we must pay a large tribute, in the shape of an export duty, to support the grandeur of a Spanish court. When we sell flour to Cuba, we must compete, at a great disadvantage, with the flour of Spain; and similar disadvantages prevail in regard to the sale of all our other products as well as in reference to the employment of our sailing vessels in the carrying trade, in which we have so deep an interest, and which, for obvious reasons, we could so advantageously conduct.

While Spanish greed and tyranny have interposed so many obstacles to the establishment of just commercial relations with Cuba a long succession of revolutions and internal wars has exercised an equally baneful influence upon the trade that should exist between this country and Hayti.

It is evident that, sooner or later, not only manifest destiny but the manifest mutual interests of the inhabitants of the West Indies and the American people, will solve present and past difficulties by the method which has proved so efficacious on the mainland, and that they will find in annexation a remedy for the exactions and disorders which have hitherto proved so heavy a tax alike on the industry of the wheat-grower in Illinois, the merchant in Philadelphia, the sugar-planter in Cuba, and the tiller of the coffee plantations of Hayti.

Now that our country has not only suppressed a gigantic Rebellion, but solved the problem of combining the freedom of newly emancipated slaves with industrial progress, and of emerging from the worst of political convulsions with a pure, alert, and vigorous Government, it is but natural that the sorely-oppressed and distracted people of the adjacent isles should turn hither for relief, and seriously consider by what practical steps they can find future safety and prosperity under the shield of this mighty Republic.

In this point of view the late intelligence from Hayti possesses peculiar significance. It is stated that one of the conflicting parties there has made a direct offer to annex all the territory under its control to this country; and while a certain deference to popular prejudice seems to require a denial or concealment of this design, there can be but little doubt that it has many powerful supporters, and that every substantial interest of both sections of the island would be promoted by the consummation of this project.

If the revolution in Cuba proves successful, a strong party of annexationists will also spring up within her boundaries. Many of her citizens have been educated in this country, and they have imbibed a strong love of its institutions. They will be prompt to seek from us alike protection from foreign foes, a guarantee of internal tranquillity, and a rapid development of their industrial prosperity. If Congress and the new administration are prompt to seize and improve the present opportunities, the period may be near at hand when we will be the ruling power of the West Indies as well as of the Continent.

**The Tenure-of-Office Law.**

THE question of the repeal of the so-called Tenure-of-Office law, which was passed during Andrew Johnson's term, for the purpose of restraining the passion of that functionary for the exercise of his favorite constitutional rights, has been embraced by nearly all the new Senators of note, as an opportunity for making their *début*. Scott, Pratt, Carpenter, and Schurz, the four from whom the greatest things have been expected, have all appeared before the Senate to ventilate their views, and the upshot of the debates in which they have participated has been the development of a great diversity of opinion upon the subject in the Republican ranks. So marked, indeed, has become this divergence of views that it was found impossible to dispose of the question in open Senate, without each side encountering the risk of being driven from its ground; when a little skilful manœuvring might make its position impregnable. In this dilemma there was no alternative but a caucus of the Republican Senators, which was held yesterday. But the battle between the opposing factions was renewed here, and it is quite as difficult to foretell the ultimate result now as it was before the caucus assembled. Both the repealers and the anti-repealers claim the victory, the whole thing turning on the question of the sincerity of the Democratic opposition to the Tenure-of-Office act as it now stands. While the opposition Senators have spoken only to denounce the law as unconstitutional and unwise, there appears to be a generally prevalent opinion at Washington that they will not vote for the repeal if their votes are necessary to carry it, for the sake of embarrassing President Grant as much as possible, and fomenting a breach between the appointing and confirming powers.

The caucus, after two stormy sessions of two hours each, resulted in an understanding by which the repealing bill is to be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, who are expected to report a bill substantially the same as that submitted by Senator Conkling, a sort of compromise measure, by which President Grant will be relieved, to a great degree, from his present embarrassments, while at the same time the general principle of the original Tenure-of-Office act will be recoguized as expedient and just. This compromise measure will be subjected to the ordeal of another caucus to-morrow morning, and if it pass that successfully, it will be rushed through the Senate before the adjournment to-morrow afternoon. The leading principles of the proposition are to give the President absolute control of his Cabinet officers, and power to make removals without assignment of cause, instead of mere suspensions for cause, during the recess of the Senate, the names of the new appointees to be forwarded to that body within thirty days after its reassembling. If the new appointments are confirmed, without question, the matter is ended; but if they are rejected, the persons removed are reinstated.

It is asserted that President Grant some days ago expressed himself satisfied with this proposition, and if this be true, and the measure meets the approval of both houses, the country will doubtless acquiesce. At no period in our history has there been a greater necessity for a wholesale removal from the Federal offices, for the men whom Andrew Jounson installed in power were, as a general rule, as corrupt and incompetent as could well be selected. While it might be possible to secure the removal of the greater number of them "for cause," it would be a Herculean task; and as the new President has interpreted the Tenure-of-Office law to mean that he shall make no removals except for cause, even during the sessions of the Senate, the only practicable way of getting rid of Johnson's satellites is by such a summary removal as the law, in his opinion, forbids, under any circumstances. Yet the provision which reinstates the officials removed during the recess, in case the new appointments are not confirmed, will operate as a healthy check upon any approach towards mere partisanship or favoritism, and cause the greatest care, both on the part of the President and the Senate, to secure for all the offices under the Federal Government men whose capacity and integrity are beyond question.

**The Cattle Bill Again.**

FOR several years past, certain persons in this city have been endeavoring to get through the Legislature a cattle bill, which will be highly advantageous to their own pockets, but not at all satisfactory to the housekeepers of Philadelphia. This scheme for plundering the public and increasing the price of one of the prime necessities of life has been defeated hitherto by the timely exposures made by the newspapers; but the people who have it in charge are persevering as well as rapacious, and they have full confidence that legislative venality will put the thing through, if only too much noise is not made about it. With your Pennsylvania legislator the sin consists in getting found out, and some of the gentlemen who go to Harrisburg to take care of various private interests hesitate to advocate some of the "big things" that have received emphatic condemnation, reflecting upon the uncertain hances of election day, and contenting themselves with such pickings as are to be had from the minor jobs that are hurried through before any outsiders can get on the track of them.

The old cattle bill, this time disguised as the "Sheep bill," was hurried through the House and was sent to the Senate, where it was on the point of being passed, and as Governor Geary has not distinguished himself by the exercise of the veto power, it would undoubtedly have become a law, and put up the price of meat in Philadelphia two or three cents a pound. The House, however, requested its return for the correction of a "clerical" error, and the Senate very obligingly consented. We are curious to know exactly what this clerical error was: it must certainly have been the omission of some "big thing" for the projectors of the bill to run all the risks which are attendant upon delay in matters of this sort. The result of the return of the bill to the House was its defeat; but this now appears to have been only a piece of strategy, for yesterday Mr. Mullen moved to reconsider the vote, and Hong, the radical, united with Mullen, the Democrat, in the most fraternal manner in explaining that the only object in reconsidering the bill was to lay it upon the table. Mark the strategy in this. The House, equally ready with the Senate to oblige when there is anything in a bill to make it worthy of the attention of the model Pennsylvania legislators of these modern days, reconsidered the vote by 44 yeas to no nays, and the "Sheep bill" was made the special order for next Friday.

In the meantime Mr. Randall introduced into the Senate a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Cattle Market, setting forth that "for the protection of citizens"—the benevolent character of the measure is apparent on the face of it—"and to provide for the inspection and to prevent the sale of diseased meats, B. S. Hunt and others are authorized to establish a cattle yard, with a capital stock of $500,000. The inspector shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall give bonds for $5000, and shall be removed if he is in any way interested in cattle. He shall receive a salary of $2500. The company shall pay one per cent. of their receipts to the Commonwealth, and all the usual taxes, and shall not charge more than fifteen cents per week for yardage per head. *All cattle must be inspected.*"

Now, while all this is apparently for the purpose of protecting the citizens of Philadelphia from the introduction of diseased meat into their markets, it is evident that it is primarily, principally, and very largely for the individual benefit of B. S. Hunt *and others*. This bill, and the one which Messrs. Hong and Mullen only wished to have laid upon the table in the House, are designed to establish private drove yards, where all the cattle brought to the city must, under a penalty, be inspected. These measures are identical with the scheme for giving up the streets of Philadelphia to a company of speculators who desired to have the weighing of all the coal bought and sold within the city limits. If the Legislature passes either of the "Cattle bills" to which we have referred, it will do so in defiance of public opinion, and the members voting for the perpetration of this outrage will certainly be remembered when they come up for re-election. If there was any doubt as to the character of these bills, the names of the persons who are endeavoring to push them through the Legislature would establish their bad character without dispute. Jacob E. Ridgway, William V. McGrath, and others, the parties who so successfully engineered the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railway, in spite of the unanimous protests of the press of Philadelphia, have charge of this "Cattle bill," and as their "influence" with the Legislature is apparently unbounded, we shall be surprised if they do not succeed in obtaining all they ask for.

A FIGHTING EDITOR.—We translate from the Havana *Prensa* of the 13th instant the following extracts from a bellicose pronunciamento by the editor of that "ever-faithful" journal:—

"In the United States the political agitation proceeds from different causes. As the sugar which the rich refugee has left behind and the loyal Spaniard is defending has attained high prices, the managers of these estates can command heavy amounts of funds to purchase arms and ammunition of all kinds, to charter vessels and to pay the passages of volunteers; and it is thus that, for a period of five months, they have continued to supply the insurgents with the means of war, without which they would have surrendered long since. * * * It cannot be denied that all this labor and public show by the directors of the revolution in the United States have their effect. In the first place, those who are in the field, their friends, and those who anxiously look for victory, have fixed their eyes on the United States, whence they imagine all kind of help is forthcoming. In vain days pass on, and the long-expected monitors, steamers, expeditions, and other aid do not arrive. Of course they still expect them, believing in what able writers and statesmen have written abroad in English. We desire to put an end to this insurrection as soon as possible, and with the least possible damage; and for this reason we do not desire to see foreigners interfere; but at the same time we proclaim it aloud, without any regard to the strength, number, or power of the enemies who, without respect to the right, may dare come, that we will accept the combat without any provocation on our part, and we will fight as Spaniards have always fought. GIL GELPI Y FERRO,
"Havana *Prensa*."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD ON
TUESDAY EVENING, 23d INST.,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D. of Troy Conference, late Missionary to China; Rev. JACOB TODD, of Philadelphia; and Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of Parent Missionary Society.

Tickets to be had at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth street, and at the M. E. Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street.

For a reserved seat in the Parquet, Parquet Circle, or Balcony, 25 cents will be charged and the friends may thus avoid an unusual early attendance to secure a good seat. 3 17 6t

THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, SECOND Street, above Walnut, will be thrown open to the public on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 22,
from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., and every afternoon during the week. 3 22 5t

FAIR AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. Open from 3 to 10 P. M., to continue till SATURDAY, the 27th of March. On TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., there will be a Grand Concert. 3 19 4t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869.

CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
3 23 6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 330 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

3 20 14 F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 2 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Cotton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30 stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
March 11, 1869.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April.
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
3 11 thstu9t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthfs

**The Great Reports**
**of the Low Prices**
**of our Spring Goods**
**are Perfectly Reliable.**

It's all true;
Every word
Of the big reports
Your ears have heard.
Great are the piles,
Long are the rows,
Rich are the styles
Of our new Spring Clothes.
Call in and look,
As you passing be,
And great is the sight
Your eyes shall see.
Certain to fit
With comfort and ease;
Suiting your purse;
Determined to please.
The sales are large,
The profits are small,
So low we charge
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

A powerful lot of spring goods, READY MADE.
A tremendous quantity of piece goods, READY FOR YOUR MEASURE.
A prodigious force of cutters, TO CUT THE PIECE GOODS TO PIECES.
An attractive company of salesmen, TO WAIT UPON YOU.
A courteous welcome to you, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT.
A Great Big Brown Stone CLOTHING HALL, Always kept open, by

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**
**Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,**
PHILADELPHIA.

**MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.**

HEADACHE. DYSPEPSIA. COSTIVENESS.

No medicine ever placed before the people has so suddenly grown into popular favor as MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. It not only cures the diseases named, but so invigorates and strengthens the whole nervous system that these, together with other alarming affections, are prevented.

As well might we expect darkness to remain after the rising of the sun, as that these diseases will not disappear after using this ELIXIR. We claim no merit for it beyond the good it has already accomplished; neither do we propose with it to cure all the ills to which flesh is heir, but we do assert that for Headache, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness it is the only radical cure. Bitters and Pills will fail to cure you; their effects are only temporary and delusive; therefore, before your vital powers have become weakened by continued disease, try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors. 3 13 stuth6mp

## CARRIAGES.

**GARDNER & FLEMING,**
**CARRIAGE BUILDERS,**
**No. 214 South FIFTH Street,**
BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New & Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc.,
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

## SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.—The steamship TONAWANDA, temporarily withdrawn from the Savannah line for repairs, will resume her place on the line this week, to sail on SATURDAY next, 27th inst., at 8 A. M. Freight received TO-MORROW, at QUEEN STREET WHARF. WILLIAM L. JAMES,
3 23 4t General Agent.

## STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON. Fare, 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents.

The new swift steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6 50 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 3 23 6t

## FINANCIAL.

**4,500,000**

**SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,**

**THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,**
ISSUED BY
**The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.**

**They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,**

**Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,**

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

**A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,**

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
**Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.**

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
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THE APRIL NUMBER
OF THE
**ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW**
AND
**AMERICAN BUILDERS' JOURNAL,**
SAMUEL SLOAN, Architect.
**With Ten Full-page Illustrations.**

CONTENTS.


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$10 REWARD.—LEFT ON THE SEAT IN the Family Circle, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 22d, or lost between there and Broad and Lombard streets, one pair of French Mother of Pearl, Gold Mounted OPERA GLASSES, highly prized as a memento from a deceased friend. Please return the same to J. B. TEVIS, at No. 408 WALNUT street, Basement, and receive the above reward and thanks of the owner. 1t*

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## NEW YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, March 23, 1869.

He who half an hour before Saturday midnight found himself within half a block of Delmonico's might well have wondered at the stream of carriages which filled Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street at their junction. It could not be a ball; there was no probability of its being a reception; it might possibly be a dinner party. The last conjecture would have been right; it *was* a dinner party, at which the feast was shared in and the flow provided by the members of the Sorosis and their gentlemen friends connected with newspapers. From the number of carriages you might have supposed the attendance at the French Theatre was fuller than usual, and that that temple of amusement had just disgorged its audience into the dazzling halls of Delmonico's. As early as 6 o'clock in the evening the Sorosisters and their brethren began to assemble, and by 7 o'clock at least one hundred and fifty must have been convened in the parlors up stairs. I cannot say that the assemblage was brilliant, although nearly every one present was more or less "smart." But the smartness savored too much of Bohemia, and the entertainment was too strongly suggestive of the dinner which Mr. Thackeray, in 'Pendennis," describes as having been given by Bungay, the publisher, to some of the London *literati*. No dramatists of the first water were present, but the paste was almost good enough to look, at some distance, something like the genuine. The Misses Carey, to whose receptions admission is not to be had for the asking, were not present, but sent "poems' with their regrets. Olive Logan was there, however, and in reply to the toast of "The Gentlemen," remarked that of all subjects that could have been selected, that was the one of which she knew least. Jennie Jane replied to the toast, "Woman and Newspapers," a subject on which she is supposed to know something, being a woman herself, and having circulated to some extent among the newspapers. Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, who has been distinguishing herself so greatly of late by contributing a sickly style of articles to certain healthy publications, Mrs. Wilbour, who recites poems and reads Candle Lectures at the public meetings of the Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, and Mrs. Love Davis, wife of Andrew Jackson Davis, the notorious Seer and Clairvoyant, spoke on the respective subjects of "Why Should Not Women Propose?" "The Women of the Future," and "Our Foreign Relations, the Ladies of New Jersey." The male Bohemians were also out in full force. Oliver Johnson, the eloquent and facetious interpreter of the "Whang Doodle," and with the aroma of the *Independent* still about him, maintained a good deal of Christian fun until a very late hour, and Olivet Dyer was present, haunted by the spectre of the Wickedest Man in New York. George Francis Train consumed the greater part of the evening in whispering impromptu epigrams into the ears of that youthful syren Miss Anthony, and the cadaverous editor of *Packard's Monthly* was dosed and dazed with French quotations from the fanciful lips of Mary Kyle Dallas. It will be seen, therefore, that the supper was far from being a failure. The mouthpieces of Bohemia transacted their duties manfully and womanfully, and the speeches, recitations, etc., were prolonged until within a few minutes of Sunday morning.

There has been a big row at police headquarters, and until Captain Young, the detective chief, is dismissed, there is no chance that the row will come to an end. Of course various opinions are entertained as to the Captain's culpability. Some affect to think that old Sup. Kennedy, as he is somewhat irreverently called, is merely working out a spiteful grudge which he has long entertained against the Captain. Others are of the opinion that Captain Young is the wickedest detective on the force, and accuse him of having, through the reception of secret rewards, laid up a snug fortune for himself, a little more or a little less than a million of dollars. How this may be I do not pretend to say, being neither in Captain Young's nor Old Sup.'s confidence, but there *be* those who aver that the impending trial of the Captain will disclose horrors undreamt of in the way of hush money and such ilk.

Among other things that will be explained in good time are the difficulties which are about to culminate in Mr. Brougham's withdrawal from the little theatre in Twenty-fourth street. I will not say that it is the general belief that Mr. Brougham has failed as a manager, for to do so would not be to state the question correctly. But there is a general belief that he has not done as well as he might have done, and that he has not shone, as a manager, with that brilliant lustre which distinguishes him as a "star." The secret history of his connection with Fisk's little opera house in Twenty-fourth street has yet to be written, but it is one which reflects no discredit on the author of *Pocahontas*, although it is crowded with incidents which prove him to have been one of the most worried and cruelly tried of modern managers.

The comedy of *School* is most exquisitely placed upon the stage at Wallack's, and scarcely one word of dispraise can be said of any of the actors. Perhaps the drawl of Mr. Owen Marlowe is a little too monotonous, though I am afraid his admirers might think even this remark hypercritical. At the first rising of the curtain, so artful is Mrs. Jennings' disguise as "Bella" that she is unrecognizable for the first few moments, and everybody is wondering who the actress of apparently only seventeen can be. The characterization is very sweet and charming from first to last. In "Naomi Tighe" Effie Germon discovers a character where rollicksomeness can amuse itself to the top of its bent, and accordingly she is quite at home. Throughout the whole play only one word occurs calculated to "shock the sensibilities of the most delicate female," and that word spelt in a stage whisper in the ear of "Jack Poyntz" (Mr. Lester Wallack). If our clerical grandfathers thought it no shame to witness such plays as the *School for Scandal*, why should modern pharisees put on airs and stay away from the mild-drawn school of Mr. Robertson?

Speaking of putting on airs reminds me that that term is being widely applied to such velocipedists as have forsaken their first loves, and are now indulging in the debauchery of rantoons. The rantoon is a velocipede that goes on three wheels, and is being fallen much in love with by those who do not succeed bicycularly. One of the great advantages claimed for it is that it can be worked by the hands as well as the legs, and that the whole family of rabbit-skins, chest-protectors, and so forth, can be given to the winds. It is a sort of locomotive dumb-bell, and provides the occupant with an anti-indigestion exercise in a mild and wholesome way.

Dr. Harris, the superintendent of sanitary matters, has set himself an immense task—that of visiting each of the fifty-four thousand dwelling-houses in the city during the coming year, for the purpose of reporting on their fitness or unfitness for the purpose for which they are used. If the superintendent were a very young man, his enthusiasm might be good-naturedly smiled or pooh-poohed at. As it is, he ought to know better. Half that number of dwelling houses would include more than all it is necessary to visit. The tenement-houses are the only thoroughly objectionable ones, and probably do not number much more than twenty thousand.

The marriage of Prince Louis Marie Ferdinand Pierre d'Alcantara to Miss Amelie Isabel de Hamil, on Saturday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, is the last sensation in Gotham fashionable life. The details will have already been presented to the readers of THE TELEGRAPH, so I will not here repeat them. Since the ceremony, however, their rooms at the Clarendon have been beset in a frantic manner by the guests of the house, and the shoddy-aristocracy don't know which end of it is uppermost.

ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening, and a number of new and entertaining features will be introduced.

AT THE WALNUT Charles Reade's drama of *Foul Play* will be given this evening, with all the original scenery and appointments.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* is announced for this evening.

To-morrow Miss Fanny Davenport will have a benefit, when Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*, O'Keefe's comedy of *Wild Oats*, and the farce of *Mr. and Mrs. Peter White* will be performed. Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear as "Rover" in *Wild Oats*. This is a very attractive bill, and as Miss Davenport is a favorite, there will doubtless be a full house.

IT HAS been hinted that Mr. E. L. Davenport will not appear at the Arch Street Theatre for his daughter's benefit on to-morrow evening. Such is not the case. Mr. E. L. Davenport will positively appear on that occasion as "Jack Rover," in the comedy of *Wild Oats*.

On Friday evening Mrs. Creese will have a benefit, and on Saturday Mr. Hemple will invite his friends to open their purse-strings.

On Monday next the new comedy of *Women Rule* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese will appear this evening in some of their most wonderful performances.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE GRAND OPERA.—We have had so little opera this season that the intelligence of the return of Mr. Max Maretzek's combined company, strengthened by the addition of such a popular and fascinating *prima donna* as Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, will be particularly gratifying to the music loving citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Maretzek will open at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, March 31, and among the interesting features of the season of nine nights and two matinees will be the production of Meyerbeer's opera of *Il Prophete* and Donizetti's *Belisario*. Madame La Grange, who will shortly sail for Europe, will appear in her great *role* of "Fides" in *Il Prophete*. This grand work is so seldom performed that it will be as good as an entire novelty to the majority of opera-goers. It was performed a short time since in New York with great success, and was much praised by the press of that city.

The company will include Madame States, Miss McCullough, Madame Rotter, Madame Cellini, Signor Boetti, Signor Orlandini, Her Formes, Signor Antonucci, Signor Barili, Signor Dubreuil, and Signor Ronconi.

The subscription list will be opened at Trumpler's on Thursday next, at 9 A. M. The subscription for the nine nights will be $12.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS will give a grand instrumental and vocal concert at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening. Madame Henrietta Behrens, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and Mr. Julius Hess will assist the children in an attractive programme.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

THE HANCOCK BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL will give a musical entertainment at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

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SALE OF VASES AND MANTEL VASES.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell a consignment of Italian Goods, consisting of Elegant Stone Vases, Card Receivers, Statuettes and Mantel Ornaments.

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## MARRIED.

DOON—RUFFELL.—On the 18th of March, at No. 1116 Palmer street, by the Rev. J. Hervey Neale, HENRY EDWIN DOON to ANNA C. RUFFELL, both of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

COPE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 20th instant, HERMAN COPE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1807 Vine street, on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DUROSS.—On the morning of the 20th instant, CORNELIUS DUROSS, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fifth and Vine streets, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

KEEHMLE.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, MARY ANN, wife of William C. Keehmle.

Her male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1315 Arch street, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at North Laurel Hill.

MCCANN.—On the 21st instant, JOHN MCCANN, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Garden street, below Callowhill, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.


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JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

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SALE ON THE PREMISES—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome modern three-story Brick Residence and Furniture, No. 316 S. Tenth street, below Clinton street. On Monday morning, March 29, 1869, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick messuage, with French roof and three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, 14 feet north of Pine street, No. 316; containing in front on Tenth street 20 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences; has gas, 2 bath-rooms, hot and cold water, water closets, furnace, cooking range, etc.; saloon parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; commodious chambers.
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EVERY VARIETY FOR SPRING.
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BATTISTE LAINE,
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NEW STYLES
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JUST OPENED,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.
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Agents for Bray's Patent Spring Balance Shade Fixture, which requires no Cord.
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Very Fine Pineapple, Young America, Imitation English and Cream Cheese.
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To be Closed Out at once Very Cheap.
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Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.
For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.
To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Paterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.
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Wednesday, March 24 1869.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
Announce their display of
SAMPLE SUITS, SACQUES, ETC.,
At the above date. The stock of material comprises the most desirable styles in the market, from which orders will be immediately executed.
The cheap location we occupy, combined with advantages in purchase, enable us to offer great inducements in this Department.
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LADIES' EMPORIUM,
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Coutil, Satine, and Jean Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactures expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
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5% Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 12 25 3m

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND MISSES' DRESSMAKING
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The most elegant styles at very reasonable prices.
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PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

### The Laws of Japan.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

Until lately little or nothing was known in Europe of the political system of Japan. On this subject the practice of its Government has invariably been to thwart investigation and mystify inquirers. And so successful has this policy been in keeping even the best informed amongst us in ignorance as to the primary constitution of government in the country, that up to within the last few years it was universally believed that two emperors divided the throne of Japan—one living in mystic seclusion and exercising mysterious powers, whom we called "Spiritual;" the other, the Tycoon, in whose hands was believed to rest the supreme temporal sovereignty of the empire. Although we are at present better informed, we yet know very little.

One of the greatest difficulties our diplomatists have had to encounter in Japan has been to acquire a knowledge of those mysterious Laws of Gongensama to which Japanese officials so often refer as containing the basis of their political system, and in which they profess to find precedents for any line of conduct they may choose to adopt. These laws, variously called the Legacy of Iyeyas, the Laws of Gongensama, and the Laws of Japan, were framed by Iyeyas, a celebrated Tycoon, the founder of the family of the Tycoon of our own day. Iyeyas lived in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and after his death was deified under the title of Gongensama. Many attempts to gain possession of this important code have been made, at last successfully; manuscript copies have now been obtained, and one or two have lately found their way to Europe. These laws consist of one hundred sections, and display throughout how thoroughly feudal is the Japanese system of government, how much the power of the sword is respected, how little regarded are the people. The laws begin by claiming exemption from the gaze of all but official eyes. "This manuscript * * * * may not be seen by any but the Gorojiu (Council of State at Yeddo), who, profoundly secreting it even when in the precincts of the official residence in order to conceal it from the sight of others, shall reflect upon and record it in their hearts." After a few recommendations to the practice of self-denial in the performance of duties, the providing "for the widower, the widow, the orphan, and the lone," and the cultivation of purity of heart, they proceed to the estimate of the revenue of the empire. "The whole amount of the revenue of the Empire of Japan is 28,190,000 kokus of rice (each koku equals 5·13 bushels). Of this 20,000,000 is to be divided among the daimios (nobles) and shomios, who render faithful service; and the remaining 8,190 000 kokus form the public revenue, which should provide for the protection of the Emperor and for keeping in subjection the barbarians of the four coasts." The writer next holds up to admiration certain vassals who have suffered "their bones to be ground to powder and their flesh to be chopped up" in his cause; and enacts that "in what way soever their posterity my offend, for anything less than actual treason their estates may not be confiscated." Then the principles of government are expounded:—"To assist the people is to give peace to the empire. * * * Let my posterity hold fast this principle." "The people are the foundation of the empire." Upon these very liberal dicta follow laws of an obstinately conservative nature. "In absence of precedent, forbid the making of new ground, new water courses, and so forth, and the framing of any new measures of what kind soever. Know that disturbances always arise from such innovations. * * It is forbidden to alter a faulty regulation if, through inadvertency, it has been allowed to remain in force during fifty years." By a subsequent law the dimios and shomios of the fudai (hereditary vassal) and tozama (baronial) classes, who do not hold official appointments, are divided into two sections. One of these is to reside at Yeddo until relieved by the other. Those on duty are entrusted with the care of the castle and the outer enclosures. "They should lend assistance in repairing damages, in the erection of new buildings, in extinguishing fire, and so on." When relieved, they are ordered to make "a tour of inspection into the prosperity or adversity of the population of their territories." Then follow rules for the selection of magistrates of the civil and criminal courts, who "are the reflectors of the mode of government. Those who are invested with this office should be chosen from a class of men who are upright and pure, distinguished for charity and benevolence. Once every month one of the Gorojiu should be sent, unexpectedly, to inquire into their mode of administration: or the Shogun should himself go unexpectedly and investigate and decide the case on hand." This watchful system is no dead letter; it is sharply felt by officials of every grade. The rewards of virtue which the magistrate may bestow, the punishments of vice he may inflict, are next enumerated, the latter list exhibiting strange refinements in cruelty, the terminal words "and so on" giving officials the power to apply any supplementary torture they may happen to fancy. These punishments are—1st, branding; 2d, splitting the nose; 3d, banishment; 4th, transportation; 5th, strangulation; 6th, imprisonment; 7th, decapitation and exposure of the head; 8th, crucifixion and transfixion; 9th, burning; 10th, decapitation; "and so on." But the infliction of the severe punishments of tying a criminal's legs to two oxen and driving them in different directions, and of boiling in oil, is not within the power of the Shogun [*i. e.* Tycoon], and is, therefore, we presume, a prerogative of the Emperor. After reading this list of penalties we are not surprised to learn that "a girded sword is the living soul of a samurai [*i. e.* an officer of the military classes]. In case of a samurai forgetting his sword, act as is appointed; it may not be overlooked." We are not told the punishment due for this offense, but we may safely assume that it is not a light one. Further on we are informed of the uses to which these swords may be applied. "Samurais are the masters of the four classes. Agriculturists, artisans, and merchants may not behave in a rude manner towards samurais." The term for a rude man is "other than expected fellow;" and a samurai is not to be interfered with in cutting down a fellow who has behaved to him in a manner "other than is expected." But should two men of equal rank fight and wound one another with "sharp instruments," they are considered culpable, and "should be judged according to the severity of the wounds inflicted." The rule of procedure on such occasions is to arrest the criminal party; "but at times," it is significantly added, "it may not be expedient to trace him."

The maintenance of the standing army is made to devolve on the governments of the different provinces. Each province is compelled to furnish soldiers in proportion to the quantity of rice grown within its boundaries, whether on public or private properties. "For 1000 kokus of rice 6 cavalrymen may be required; for 10,000, 50 men; for 50,000, 250 men; for 100,000, 500 men; for 200,000 1000 men. One thousand horsemen form an army, and 3000 form three complete armies. The commander-in-chief takes command of the whole. The second in command takes command of two armies. The third in command is the leader of one army."

The writer next proceeds to lay down the laws regulating domestic relationship. "The married state is the great relation of mankind. One should not live alone after sixteen years of age, but should procure a mediator and perform the ceremony of matrimonial alliance. The same kindred, however, may not intermarry." As an inducement to early marriages we are told that "when a line of descendants is prolonged, the foreheads of ancestors expand. * * * A childless man should make provision by the adoption of a child to ensure the succession of the family estate. * * * The family estate of a person dying without male issue and without having adopted a son is forfeited, without any regard to his relations or connections." Conjugal infidelity on the part of women of the lower classes is a crime on which the writer, as far as the State is concerned, would be inclined to look mercifully; although he gives full power to the injured husband to slay his wife and her seducer. But in order, we presume, to avoid collusion on the husband's part, it is declared that if he slay one of them and spare the other, his guilt "is the same as that of the unrighteous persons." But, adds the lawgiver, "men and women of the military class are expected to know better than to occasion disturbance by violating existing regulations, and such a one breaking them by lewd trifling or illicit intercourse shall be punished at once and without deliberation." Concubinage is sanctioned within certain limits, but the wife is always supreme, and holds the position towards a concubine of a lord towards his vassal. The Emperor has twelve concubines. Princes may have eight. Officers of the higher class may have five mistresses. A samurai may have two handmaids. But below this rank of life such indulgences must cease. As in China, so in Japan, the persons of masters and fathers are considered sacred, and any wrong inflicted on them may be amply revenged without incurring the penalty of the law. This right is granted in these words:—"A person harboring such vengeance" (*i. e.*, for injury done to master or father) "shall notify the same in writing to the criminal court; and * * * no check or hindrance may be offered to his carrying out his desire within the period allowed for that purpose."

The harmony that should exist between lord and vassal is much insisted on. The writer says that this harmony "has been likened to that existing between water and fish;" and he asks, "Ought it not to be so? If the golden rule, 'Do not unto others that which you would not have others do to you,' be so firmly grafted in the heart as not to be lost sight of for a moment, the force of example will induce inferiors to conform to this virtuous teaching." He fears, however, that other means than example may be necessary to induce inferiors to walk in the way they should go, and so enjoins fearful penalties for insubordination. "The guilt of a vassal murdering his suzerain is the same in principle as that of an arch-traitor to the Emperor. His immediate companions, his relations, all even to his most distant connections, shall be cut off and mowed down, root and fibre. The guilt of a vassal only lifting his hand against his master, even though he does not assassinate him, is the same."

As a warning against wives meddling in their husbands' business the writer says, "When a wife occupies herself with outside affairs * * it is a pre-evidence of ruin to the house; it is as when a hen is afflicted with a propensity to crow at morn, and an affliction of which every samurai should beware."

From such matters the writer turns to provincial regulations. He says, "In the revolutions of nature, countries, houses, mountains, rivers, and ferries become damaged and ruined, and considerable outlay is requisite to put them in repair. A part of such expenses is to be borne by the neighboring province, in proportion to the number of kokus it produces. This tax is called 'provincial thank-tribute.'" Next the roads and fields have his care, and he ordains that, "including the trees on either side," the great sea road "should have a uniform width of 120 feet;" cross-roads and horse roads are to be 30 feet wide, footpaths 6 feet, and by-paths 3 feet. "Dwellings shall not be erected on ground under cultivation by husbandmen, as the growth of bamboos and trees round the walls is prejudicial to the crops. * * * If the boughs of large trees in the immediate neighborhood of villages in which the houses are built consecutively become so large as to interfere with the drying of grain, or to interrupt the payment of annual tribute, in the first place the branches shall be cut off, and if that is not sufficient the whole tree shall be cut down."

The regulations for the preservation of order on the roads are strict and emphatic. "There are sixteen guard-houses established on the main roads and by-roads of the districts and provinces * * * in order to prevent man or woman disturbing the public peace. * * * The superintendence of these should be entrusted to a samurai of the Fadai class of ancient lineage, without regard, however, to his wealth. He shall see that the rules written for their regulation are properly carried out. Under certain circumstances, not even a needle should be permitted to pass; but on ordinary occasions horses and vehicles may go through."

As may be imagined from the tenor of these laws, the persons of members of the Imperial family are considered sacred, and a death amongst them ranks as a public misfortune. "The departure from life of the Emperor, the Imperial sire, the Imperial spouse, or any of the Imperial blood relations, are occasions of profound darkness, and great and ominous calamity for the whole empire. In high antiquity on such occasions the eight sounds were suppressed within the four seas * * * and all kinds of festivals were observed in silence. When an occasion of public mourning arises, a fixed term of mourning should be appointed * * * during which every instrument that emits a sound of what kind soever shall cease."

Further on we are informed that evilly disposed men are prevented from following more dangerous pursuits by the establishment in towns of houses for "women of pleasure;" which houses, however, the writer also describes as the "worm-eaten spots of cities." He says—"They are necessary evils, which, if forcibly abolished, men of unrighteous principle would become like ravelled thread." After various regulations as to the title, rank, and suites of the different daimios, he orders that at the expiration of their term of duty at the capital, as mentioned above, each daimio according to his rank shall present offerings to the Council of State; those in receipt of a "revenue of 10,000 kokus and upwards shall give the price of a horse in gold;" those in "receipt of less than 10,000 kokus the price of a horse in silver." On the occasion of foreigners landing in the country every means is to be taken to inspire them with awe at the wealth and strength of the Government. "According to circumstances they shall be treated with commiseration and benevolence, or with dignified reserve. In all cases a guard shall be placed on board their ships for their restraint."

We have no space to enlarge further on these celebrated laws, and we confess we lay them down with a slight feeling of disappointment; for though they are of great interest, yet the extreme jealousy with which they have been guarded fostered the belief that they contained the more secret clues to political action in Japan. Some such feeling appears to have occurred to their author on laying down his pen; for he says, "Let not future generations be induced to ridicule me as having the heart of a venerable old grandmother."

### "Her Majesty's Theatre."

*From the London Times.*

"What is now called 'Her Majesty's' was the first theatre built for the performance of Italian opera in England, and it was begun by Sir John Vanbrugh, on its present site, in 1703, and finished in 1705. It was not, however, till 1710 that Italian operas were wholly acted there—till Handel's *Rinaldo* was first performed by Italian singers as a commercial speculation. The new house was a failure, and in 1720 George I headed a subscription of £50,000, with a small gift towards its maintenance. In less than two seasons Ebers, the then lessee, lost £44,000 in his efforts to make it pay. Such a result is not surprising when we see what he had really to pay first of all. For one season there was £15,000 a year rent; for expenses there were:—Opera, £8600; ballet, £10,600; orchestra, £3200; scene-painting and wardrobes, £5300; lighting, £130; salaries, £2600; servants, £400; military guard at the doors, £150; fittings of the King's box, £300, etc. With such outgoings it is no wonder there was a loss. At last, in 1789, the King's Theatre, as it was then called, was burnt to the ground; and though nothing was saved, not very much was lost by its destruction, for the theatre, as a theatre, was ill-built, ill-nourished, and ill-managed.

"Another arose upon its ruins, built by Novolsielski, who was among the first to introduce the horseshoe form of auditorium. The first stone was laid by the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Under the stone were laid guines, half-guinea, seven, five, and one shilling coins. All these, though not laid in a bottle, as is usual now, were found during the building of the new theatre to be as bright and fresh as when they came from the mint. In 1820 the exterior of this new building was altered by Nash and Ripton. The ground on which the late theatre stood is crown property, the lease of which, held by a private individual, has still more than forty years to run. The old theatre had many faults. Its stage was too small; its means of ingress and egress were lamentably deficient. Only one narrow wooden stair communicated with the amphitheatre, gallery, and side slips, and it is not too much to say that, had the fire which at last destroyed it in less than an hour occurred when the house was full, some four hundred or five hundred people must almost inevitably have lost their lives.

"The new theatre, though smaller in the auditorium, is in every way finer, better, and more convenient than the old. The length of the space at the disposal of Mr. Lee was one hundred and sixty-six feet, and its width one hundred and forty-six feet. This has been utilized to the utmost. The stage is now fifty-one feet deep, ninety-five feet wide, and seventy-one feet high—as large as the largest stages yet built, either here or abroad. Twelve feet below this stage is a mezzanine floor, and the total depth below the stage extends to nearly thirty feet, where the drums are placed for hoisting the scenery. It is not intended to have the usual sliding scenes on the stage at all. They are nearly all, if not entirely, to be what are technically called 'cloths'—that is, scenes not painted on framework, but on loose canvas, with heavy rollers at the ends to keep them firm and stiff in their places when lowered. The advantage of this plan is that it does away with the noise and bustle and labor of scene-shifting, the scene being merely raised up or lowered beneath the stage like an ordinary curtain.

"The side scenes, too, as they are called, are not intended to be run in the ordinary wooden grooves, which constantly occasion embarrassment and delay. These scenes will simply be taken down twelve feet below the stage into the mezzanine floor, and then run in grooves without requiring support from above. Every part of the stage, though made in the firmest manner, is, in fact, movable, and can be adapted in a few minutes to the most urgent requirements of a great scenic opera. The house is built in a horse-shoe curve, seventy feet deep from the curtain by fifty-six feet wide in the middle. The seats will be wide enough to accommodate even the utmost amplitude of fashionable toilets, and sufficient space will be given to allow every one to sit with ease. The stalls, altogether, will accommodate about six hundred visitors. There are four tiers of boxes in front of the stage, and four tiers and an additional half tier at either side.

"The boxes are much larger than of old. They have about six feet frontage, with heights according to the line of seven and a half feet and nine feet, with depths varying from seven feet to twelve feet. All the tiers of boxes are so built that there is no need of columns for the support of any part, and the partitions between them are so arranged that during the winter season they can be removed in the course of a day or so, and almost the whole of the curve formed into the unbroken balcony of a dress circle. The plan on which the boxes have been thus constructed to do away with great supporting pillars is very simple. From the outer walls a series of wrought-iron brackets have been built out, radiating towards the centre. These, midway from the wall, are supported by a series of powerful cast-iron columns which extend from the basement to the roof. The broad passages between these iron columns and the walls are filled up on the inner theatre side with fireproof walls and lofty arched fireproof roofs overhead. Then there is a distinct fireproof passage round every tier of boxes from top to bottom. The weight of the boxes themselves is carried on that part of the brackets or cantalevers which project beyond these columns, and these are strong enough not only to bear the weight of the usual four visitors in a box, but enough literally to support the box if it were filled with bricks or stone.

"There are two great staircases between fire-proof walls, which pass upwards to the very roof of the building, and which would suffice to empty it in case of alarm in less than five minutes; the grand staircase is equally protected, so is the crush-room, and the saloons and retiring rooms specially devoted to the use of ladies. Beneath the wooden flooring of the pit all is built in strong fireproof arches, while the stage itself is cut off from the body of the theatre by a stout brick wall, which rises behind the woodwork to almost a level with the footlights. No workshops are allowed over the ceiling at all, where there is only a wide ventilator to take off the heated air. There is an admirable system of ventilation, by which an ample current of dry air, not warm, is let into and made to circulate all over the theatre, and pass out by the ventilator in the roof.

"The cost of the whole building will be under fifty thousand pounds."

—An Alabama editor had some iron ore, dug on his own land, made into ploughs, and had the ploughs running in less than a week.


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DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

*For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.*

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallibl permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smthj

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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

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FORREST BUILDINGS,

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PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

3 13 stuthsm No. 311 WALNUT Street.


LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN GEGAN, M. D., guardian of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,

3 16 stuth&s4* Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF ELI S. BURNETT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment to

JOHN W. SEXTON, No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
HANNAH K. BURNETT, No. 3915 CHESTNUT street. } Executors.

3 9 6t&s Philadelphia.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE Estate of Mrs. LYDIA R. BAILEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to

ELLEN M. BAILEY, Administratrix.

3 2 tu&s No. 20 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.


INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $208,500,00 |
| 120,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,800·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R). | 50,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 211,375·06 |
| 125,000 | City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax). | 128,594·00 |
| 50,00 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,500·00 |
| 20,000 | Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,200·00 |
| 25,000 | Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,000·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee) | 20,625·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 21,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,031·25 |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock | 15,000·00 |
| 10,000 | Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock | 11,300·00 |
| 5,000 | North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock | 3,500·00 |
| 20,000 | Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock | 15,000·00 |
| 207,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 207,900·00 |
| $1,109,900 | Par. Market value, Cost, $1,083,604·26. | $1,130,325·25 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurance made | 322,486·94 |
| | Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company | 40,178·88 |
| | Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value | 1,813·00 |
| | Cash in bank $116 150·08 | |
| | Cash in drawer 413·65 | 116,563·73 |
| | | $1,647,367·80 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper, |
| Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernadou, |
| James Traquair, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| James B. McFarland, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |
| Edward Lafourcade, | John B. Semple, " |
| Joshua P. Eyre, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 8

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
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| Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Richard D. Wood, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Waln, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| John Mason, | Charles W. Cushman. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1 7 tf

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | David Lewis, |
| M. S. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis, Jr., | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,283·21

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer, |
| Naibro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John B. Myers, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thos. H. Montgomery, |
| John R. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1 083 328·70 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,193,843·43 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,788·12. | INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000. |

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales. | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 29

REMOVAL.

FAME

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has Removed to New Office,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

W. I. BLANCHARD,

3 16 12t SECRETARY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN S. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDERY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Roofs, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Refining Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 6m


CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Grant a Certain Privilege to the Germantown Passenger Railway Company.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Germantown Passenger Railway Company is hereby authorized and permitted to use salt on that portion of their tracks lying north of the junction of Germantown avenue and Diamond street; and all ordinances, so far as they are inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

OFFICE OF THE CLERKS OF SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS, PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1869.

This certifies that the foregoing ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to Grant a Certain Privilege to the Germantown Passenger Railway Company," was returned by the Mayor to the Select Council on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, without his approval, and the said ordinance having been reconsidered, was passed by the Select Council on the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1869, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, by the following vote:—Yeas, 19; nays, 6.

And the said ordinance, together with the objections of the Mayor, having been sent to the Common Council for their consideration, was passed by that body on the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1869, pursuant to law, by the following vote:—Yeas, 34; nays, 15.

Wherefore, the said ordinance having been passed agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, and is now a law in full force and virtue, in like manner as if the Mayor of the said city of Philadelphia had signed it.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council. 3 23 1t


COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

## Education in the South.

ENCOURAGING ACCOUNTS FROM TENNESSEE.

Professor J. H. Barnum, of Memphis, writes to Colonel Thompson, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, under date of the 3d instant, that, in the course of a recent tour through West Tennessee, he found a "greatly improved and very hopeful state of feeling upon the subject of free schools, and, in fact, upon all subjects connected with progress. Some who, one year ago, refused to have anything to do with free schools, and even would not give information in reference to the scholastic population, now are ready to apply for a situation as teacher for their friends. The better class of citizens generally are taking hold to carry out the school law in good faith, and had it not been for the unfortunate decision of the Supreme Court, on the 19th ult., Tennessee would have boasted of as fine a school system, and of one working as well, as any in this country. This decision (which denies the power of civil districts to tax themselves for school purposes, as the fourteenth section of the amended law provides), strikes a very severe and damaging blow to the whole system."

He adds:—

"We are not able to see a practical remedy, and hence graded schools in small towns, which schools are the head and life of any free-school system, will have to give place to the numerous inefficient and expensive pay-schools a few years longer. This will be a great disappointment to a large number of places where they were just ready to start off with good graded free-schools.

"I have also, during the month, made some investigations in regard to the educational wants of the colored people in West Tennessee, and the provision made for their supply.

"In the city of Memphis there are three thousand six hundred and ninety-four pupils, and during the month of January there were, in the public and private schools of the city, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine pupils enrolled, which is a larger per cent. of the colored pupils of the city in school than of the whites. This shows that the colored people will attend school where they have the opportunity.

"In all counties of this State west of the Tennessee river there are, without counting those in Memphis, a little over twenty-seven thousand colored youth enumerated. According to the best reports we can obtain, there were only three hundred of these pupils in school during the month of January. If we double the number reported, so as to allow for all in school, there will then be only one in forty-five of the scholastic population in school. This shows a destitution of the means and facilities of education that is truly appalling, and which should awaken in every patriotic and benevolent mind feelings of mingled alarm and p[illegible].

"The question very naturally arises, why does such a destitution exist under the provisions made by the State for both white and colored schools? The answer is, we have not [illegible] teachers. The people who own the pro[illegible]ty and control public sentiment have not [h]eretofore encouraged free schools, even for white youth, and of course they would be opposed to colored schools, and this opposition to colored schools, and to the rights and privileges granted to the colored people, has prevented white persons who are qualified from teaching colored schools. Not enough even poorly qualified colored teachers can be found to supply the demand. The benevolent societies, who have sent so many teachers to the larger places, where intelligent white ladies could find places of safety and comparative comfort to board, cannot meet the great mass of the youth in these counties, because their teachers cannot find comfortable and safe places to board. If competent colored teachers could be found, one hundred could readily be employed in West Tennessee within the next few weeks. I know now of at least ten places where colored teachers could find employment at fair wages."

## Kashgar and the Russian Frontier.

We are now daily receiving the most valuable additions to our knowledge of the political geography of Central Asia. Hardly has the British public realized the idea of a highroad practicable to camels, and even to wheeled carriages, crossing the Thibetan uplands from the plains of Tartary to the inner crest of the Himalayas, when information reaches us of equal importance regarding the physical features and political condition of the northern portion of the plateau which intervenes between Kashgar and the Russian frontier. This particular region, although especially interesting as the link between civilization and barbarism, has been hitherto —to British geographers at any rate—a veritable "terra incognita." The only routes across it available to research up to the present time have either traversed the plateau of Tartary due north from Yarkand to Aksû, and so on by the Chinese town of Kulja to Semipalatinsk, or have proceeded in a westerly direction from Yarkand by Kashgar to Khokan and Bokhara, thus avoiding the Russian frontier altogether. Now, however, thanks to the persevering industry of Mr. Robert Michell, we are furnished for the first time with an English translation of the journal of the Russianized Tartar, Valikhanoff, who in 1858 was sent in disguise from Fort Vernöe to Kashgar, and who, in company with a caravan, thus traversed on two different lines the whole extent of the "Syrt," an elevated table-land intersected with rivers and a few rocky, though not very lofty, ridges, which stretches from the southern crest of the Celestial Mountains to the confines of the great Central Desert. The distances in this quarter are not nearly as great as hiterto supposed, nor is the country by any means of a difficult or desolate character. The passes, indeed, are everywhere practicable to laden camels, and the valleys of the two great rivers, the Naryn of Jaxartes flowing to the west, and the Aksû flowing to the east, are filled throughout with encampments of wandering Kirghiz. From Fort Vernöe, the flourishing military colony of the Russian Government north of the Issy-Kul Lake, to the town of Kashgar, the entire distance is under 400 miles; and it is understood that at the present time the Russian outposts have been advanced as far as the Khokandian fort of Kurtka on the Naryn, which is about half way between the two points. Indeed, during the last year Colonel Poltoratski pushed a reconnaissance in force as far as the Chadir-Kul Lake, which is little more than 100 miles from Kashgar; and it was this demonstration, regarded as a preliminary to direct invasion, which impelled the wavering Kush-Begi to send his brother on a mission of peace to St. Petersburg. Colonel Poltoratski's account of his discoveries in the valley of the Naryn and around the Chadir-Kul Lake are expected to be published almost immediately with the sanction of the Russian Government, and will form a valuable "pendant" to the Valikhanoff papers, which are being prepared for the press by M. Semenoff, the well-known president of the physical section of the Russian Geographical Society. In the meantime Mr. Mitchell's translation of Captain Valikhanoff's journal will, it is hoped, receive prominent consideration at the hands of Sir Roderick Murchison, pointing, as it does, to the inevitable and not very distant prospect of Russian and British officers hailing—be it for weal or woe—from their respective vedettes at Kashgar and Yarkand.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—Ohio is largely reducing its debt.

—Frost has injured the wheat in Alabama.

—A new Indiana law forbids minors playing billiards.

—Fall River claims to have 523,900 spindles now in operation.

—The Superior Court sitting at Willamantic, Conn., charges ten cents admission.

—The total cost of the Boston Post Office building and lot is estimated at $1,872,000.

—Boston expects her valuation this year to reach five hundred and fifty millions.

—The custom of ringing the curfew bell was revived in Dover, N. H., on the 23d ult.

—The Boston *Post* thinks it queer, from his dislike of bores, that Grant promoted Augur.

—The navy of the Sandwich Islands, it is said, consists of two fishing smacks and a raft.

—The Massachusetts House is considering a bill to punish loiterers about railway stations.

—Economical Canadians protest against building the Lieutenant-Governor a $100,000 house.

—The fall of St. John river, Florida, for a distance of three hundred miles, is only eighteen inches.


## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

# CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 9 tuthsim M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 8 No. 434 RACE Street


## RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays, the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and | 9·00 P. M. |
| Fast Line | 11·50 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11·50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10·45 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 12·00 Night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 8·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and | 7·10 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10·00 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 10·00 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 4·20 P. M. |
| Day Express | 4·20 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·40 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | | 10·45 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8·15 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 9·50 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | | 11·50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8·50 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 10·00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | | 8·00 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6·30 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lockhaven | 7·45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | | 10·55 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 12·55 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 10·00 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | | 6·25 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7·50 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 4·20 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
4 10 1 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 8 Superintendent.

## PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,) NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Spencer's carbine | Cal. | 50 and 52 | Metallic primed. |
| For Ballard's do. | " | | |
| For Henry's do. | " | | |
| For Remington's do. | " | 44 | |
| For Warner's do. | " | | |
| For Sharp's do. | " | 52 | Linen. |
| For Starr's do. | " | 54 | |
| U. S. musket cartridges, E ball | " | 54 | Paper. |
| U. S. musket cartridges, E ball | " | 58 | |
| Rifle musket cartridges, E ball | " | 69 and 71 | |
| U. S. musket cartridges, round | " | 69 | |
| U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball | " | 69 | |
| Colt's pistol cartridges | " | 44 | |
| Colt's pistol cartridges | " | 41 | |
| Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal | " | | |
| Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal | " | 56 | |

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
3 1 Major of Ordnance.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of clothing, *new*, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of Clothing and Equipage, unserviceable:—

4550 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 " unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, privates'.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3701 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs " foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
3 18 10t Depot Quartermaster.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,238 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7


ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.


## AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons,
March 23, 24, 25, and 27, at 4 o'clock, including British poets 120 volumes; ½ calf Waverley Novels, 60 volumes; Dickens' works, 27 volumes; Bulwer's novels, 20 volumes; Marryatt's novels; Jameson's works; Imperial Dictionary, 6 volumes; Dore's Tennyson; Don Quixote; La Fontaine, etc.; Froissart's Chronicles, with illuminations, 2 volumes; fine editions of Shakespeare, poets, theology, etc. 3 20 3t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, SILVER PLATE, FINE GUNS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, OFFICE FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
March 25, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising elegant walnut drawing-room suit, covered with fine green plush; two handsome walnut parlor suits covered with figured brocatelle; three walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber furniture, two superior rosewood piano-fortes, four fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome walnut etagere, superior walnut secretary and bookcase, walnut sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, two fine oil paintings, "Fruit and Flowers," by Rosen; fine plated ware, china, and glassware; fine hair mattresses, fine feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; superior office furniture, cabinet makers' bench, turning lathe, gas consuming and cooking stoves, two bronze six-light chandeliers, fine engravings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, by order of administrator, a quantity of superior second-hand furniture.

Also, superior double-barrelled gun, cost $300.

Also, superior double-barrelled gun, made by J. E. Evans, cost $240.

Superior rifle, with apparatus and case.

SILVER PLATE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

At 1 o'clock, silver cake basket, sauce boat, castor, mugs, napkin rings, fish knife, butter knives, spoons etc. etc.

May be examined on morning of sale. [3 23 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
March 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 22 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning [3 20 5t
March 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
March 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. Including an
EXTRA LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 500 CARTONS RICH PARIS RIBBONS,
just landed, by order of
Messrs. KUTTER, LUCKEMEYER & CO.
Also,
Satins, gros de Naples, malines, crepes, and other millinery goods. [3 23 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, CARRIAGE HARNESS, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
March 24, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very excellent furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor and library furniture; 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; very superior dining-room furniture, handsome sideboard, piano-forte, fine French plate mirrors, very superior burglar-proof safe by Farrel & Herring, handsome Brussels and other carpets, very superior walnut refrigerator, saloon tables, cane chairs, feather beds, chandeliers, large quantity window shades, fine carriage harness, cottage chamber suits, china and glassware, steam engine, etc.

Also by order of executors—Solitaire diamond ring, cluster ring, and gent's pin, etc. It

Sale No. 2034 Vine street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2034 Vine street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture; handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage chamber suit; superior dining-room and sitting-room furniture; fine French plate mantel mirror, handsomely framed, fine Brussels, Venetian, and ingrain carpets; 3 fine spring mattresses; oil paintings; cooking utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 16 8t

Sale No. 22 N. Fortieth st., West Philadelphia.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
April 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 North Fortieth street, West Philadelphia, by catalogue, handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, etagere and centre table to match, superior chesnut chamber suit, elegant rosewood Schomacker piano-forte, very superior Howe sewing machine, handsome English Brussels and velvet carpets, Brussels hall and stair carpets, handsome French china tea and coffee sets kitchen utensils, oil cloths, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 23 8t

Sale S. E. corner of Main and Herman streets, Germantown.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, VELVET AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Main and Herman streets, Germantown, by catalogue, superior walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, superior chamber furniture, extension table, handsome rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, bedding, velvet and ingrain carpets, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. Cars leave depot, Ninth and Green streets, every hour. [3 23 5t

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 8

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

FINE WHISKIES, BRANDIES, SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, GIN, RUM, CLARET, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday Morning.
At 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the residue of the stock of a New York firm declining business consisting of fine whiskies, brandies, sherry, port, and Madeira wines, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, Irish whisky, apple, blackberry, cherry, and lavender brandies, wine bitters, claret wine, etc., in demijohns.

Catalogues now ready at the auction store. [3 22 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 8 25

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
March 25, commencing at 10 o'clock.
Also, a large line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sales Mondays and Thursdays. 3 22 3t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning.
March 24th, on Four Months' Credit.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, DRESS SILKS, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LACE GOODS, KID GLOVES, ETC. ETC.

Also, by order of Messrs. Hughes & Crehange, New York,—cases palm leaf fans, in lacquered, bone, and natural handles; also,—dozen silk fans. [3 22 2t

Also, 8000 dozen German and English Hosiery.
Also, 500 dozen Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Also, 500 lots Paris Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

IMPORTANT LIQUOR SALE.
On Wednesday Morning next,
March 24 at 11 o'clock, a large invoice of liquors, consisting of corn and molasses whiskies, in lots to suit purchasers; fine old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, free and in bond; fine imported brandies, gins, etc. Also 150 cases and baskets Imperial, Cabinet, and Clicquot champagnes; 5 quarter casks port and sherry wines, together with 50 demijohns fine assorted liquors.

Special sale of 100 barrels pure cider vinegar, lot new barrels, etc., etc. 3 22 2t


PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

### Forty-eighth Annual Commencement—The Graduating Class — Valedictory Address, Etc.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Academy of Music was well filled with an intelligent and fashionable audience, the occasion being the Forty-eighth Annual Commencement of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The exercises were both interesting and instructive. After the rendition of some excellent music by the Germania Orchestra, Charles Ellis, Esq., President of the College, conferred the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy on the following-named gentlemen, composing the graduating class:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Louis A. Bates, Ala. | Aulay W. Peck, Phila. |
| Jas. S. Bell, Canada. | Stephen F. Penrose, Pa. |
| H. K. Bowman, Phila. | Adam Pfromm, Phila. |
| J. J. Cummings, Phila. | Fred. H. Phelps, Cal. |
| James Craven, Phila. | Perris Price, Phila. |
| Aaron R. Davis, N. J. | Milton Rambo, Pa. |
| Henry H. Davis, N. J. | Chas. B. Read, N. J. |
| John G. DeHuff, Pa. | John J. Reynolds, Pa. |
| Christ. Ed. Eyster, Pa. | Wm. T. Ridgway, N. J. |
| James G. Fritchey, Pa. | H. E. Robertson, Phila. |
| Carl Fruh, Phila. | J. S. Robinson, Phila. |
| Charles Hand, N. J. | Robert C. Sharp, Pa. |
| Chas. E. Holstein, Pa. | Jacob H. Stein, Pa. |
| T.S. Husband, Jr., Phil. | J. Scott Stork, Phila. |
| H. Hutchinson, Phila. | Harry B. Taylor, Phila. |
| G. W. Isard, Phila. | L. Alpinus Treichler Pa |
| D. Aug. Jones, N. J. | Chas. S. Unsicker, Ohio. |
| Clement Kelly, N. J. | Jarvis R. Wallen, Pa. |
| Geo. W. Kennedy, Pa. | Frank Ware, Pa. |
| C. H. Kolp, Pa. | Samuel F. Ware, Pa. |
| Wm. E. Krewson, Pa. | Harry B. Weymer, Pa. |
| E. Lamparter, Germany | Edwin K. Wilson, N.J. |
| Chas. H. Merklein, Pa. | Chas. Wirgman, Phila. |
| Wm. W. Moorhead. Pa. | Isaac G. Wolfe, Phila. |

This pleasing duty at an end, the Germania orchestra rendered some choice selections of music, after which Professor John M. Maisch delivered the valedictory address. He said:—

My Friends:—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, through one of its presiding officers, has just conferred upon you the highest honor which, in conformity with the laws of our Commonwealth, it is capable to bestow; and, having received the title of Graduates in Pharmacy, you formally enter this day the ranks of an ancient and honorable profession, and are recognized as members thereof. Henceforth the standing of the vocation of your choice, be it in regard to its position in civil life or in its strictly scientific relations, will in a great measure be reflected personally upon each of you; individually you will feel more or less the weal in which your profession may rejoice, or the woe under which it may suffer. You have been trained by a protracted apprenticeship to master the mechanical duties of your business; you have acquired proficiency in compounding the medicines needed by the sick; you have learned to regard the National Pharmacopœia as the law book by which all pharmaceutical preparations must be made; theoretically and practically you have been instructed in your profession and in the sciences upon which it has been built up; your experience and your studies have made you familiar with the wants of the public; your intercourse with customers and with physicians has taught you the necessity of reliability and of unceasing watchfulness; and by all this combined you have acquired a knowledge of the importance of pharmacy, and of its office correlative to that of the medical profession in combating disease.

The speaker, after referring at length to the history of pharmacy, continued:—

There are no laws regulating the practice of pharmacy now in force in the United States; indeed, there are none on the entire North American continent. A few sporadic attempts have been made, but from various causes the laws have been inefficient or have become obsolete. The absence of all effective legislation on this subject renders it possible for totally ignorant persons, who perhaps have never devoted an hour's time of their previous life to the study of medicine or pharmacy, to assume the responsible position of physician, to open stores for the sale of medicines and the compounding of prescriptions, to confer upon suffering humanity the intense gratification of paying their money as an equivalent for marvellous specifics or cure-alls, usually misnamed patent medicines; even the sale of the most potent poisons has not been legally surrounded by such safeguards which the public might expect from the State, nor has the adulteration of drugs, or even of dietetic articles in daily use, received that attention which it demands.

The first and most important step to secure a reform of these crying evils is undoubtedly a proper education—a scientific and practical training in all that pertains to pharmacy. We and the entire public owe a lasting debt of gratitude to those men who, almost half a century ago, founded this College—the first of its kind in the United States. We are similarly indebted to those teachers who preceded us, and who labored so faithfully in conquering indifference, in raising the status of pharmacy in the United States in general and of this institution in particular.

The fear has been expressed, and hints have been thrown out, that the educated pharmacist is infinitely more dangerous than the one possessing a less thorough knowledge and fewer accomplishments in all that pertains to his vocation. It is true the pharmacist of higher attainments *could* practice sophistications, he *could* make substitutions, he *could* doctor up inferior and inert drugs, and Galenical preparations made from the same, in such a manner that the detection of these misdoings might puzzle even the scrutiny of experienced practical men; yet *would* he do it simply because he *can* do it?

History tells us that since the existence of the human race the intellectual struggle of humanity has been for eradicating errors, for ascertaining truth, and for securing and increasing accurate knowledge, not to the scientific investigators alone, but to the largest possible number—to all mankind. In this contest for the right and the true and the good, pharmacy has ever taken an active part, and has always advocated that prohibitions and measures of prevention can never be effectual unless they are securely based upon thorough education.

In conclusion, Profession Maisch addressed his remarks to the graduates, saying:—The large assemblage which greets you here on your day of honor is a conclusive testimonial of the interest of the public in our profession, and of the high regard in which the educated pharmacist is held. Your pharmacial education is not completed, but your probationary term behind the counter, in the laboratory, and in the lecture-room, has been attended with such succes, that in the opinion of your teachers and of this College you may be safely entrusted with all the duties of the pharmacist without being subjected to that unabating supervision which was requisite during your apprenticeship. Exercise unceasing care and practise unwearied accuracy in the performance of your duties; let the quality of your drugs, the perfection of your preparations, and the correctness of your medicines speak for themselves. Never allow your ethical obligations to vanish from your eyes; discountenance quackery in all its forms, be it in the wilful departure from the pharmacopœia, be it in the unwarrantable attempt to treat cases of sickness, or be it in the still more reprehensible undertaking of lavishing upon the unwary so-called patent medicines. Remember that your profession has claims upon you, that your professional life must be of scrupulous integrity and reliability. In your intercourse with the physician, respect in him the representative of that noble profession which devotes all energies to the healing of the sick and to the prevention of the loss of health. We claim the same regard for our profession.

The valedictory was attentively listened to throughout, and highly appreciated by the large audience present.

Then followed the presentation, on behalf of the class, of a portrait of the late Dr. Griffith, formerly Professor in the College. The presentation speech was made by H. B. Weymer, Esq., and the gift was received on behalf of the College by Dr. R. Bridges, in a neat and appropriate address.

Music by the orchestra concluded the proceedings of the Forty-eighth Annual Commencement of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

ROBBERIES.—On Sunday night the stable of Mr. John Hudson, at Davis street wharf, on the Schuylkill, was entered and robbed of a lot of harness.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the residence of Mr. Samuel Duff, No. 660 Bankson street, Fourteenth ward, was entered by thieves with false keys, and robbed of $90, which sum was taken from one of the bureau-drawers. The family was absent at the time.

Some time yesterday afternoon the residence of Mr. Earle, No. 857 North Fifth street, was entered and robbed of silver-ware to the value of $30.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening, a slight fire occurred in the bedstead manufactory of A. Warner, No. 632 Richmond street.

## THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

### The Management of the Arabian Nights' Entertainment Sued by an Employe for False Pretense.]

Yesterday afternoon Recorder Givin issued a warrant for the arrest of David M. Gazley, the alleged manager of the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, which was given for two weeks at Concert Hall, a short time since, on the oath of Matthew O'Reardon, an employe, charging him with false pretense.

Mr. Gazley was arrested, and on being taken before the magistrate was held in $1000 bail for a hearing this morning. Publicity having been given to the transaction, the Recorder's office was well filled with the employes of the establishment, who seemed to manifest considerable anxiety with reference to the suit, as other prosecutions evidently depended upon the result of it.

Mr. O'Reardon took the stand, and testified that he was performing at the Tammany, New York, and received a letter with the name of the defendant attached, in which he was solicited to make an agreement to perform with the entertainment.

Having answered affirmatively, a contract was forwarded him, signed by Gazley, to which he affixed his signature. At the time it was represented that the show would exhibit in the States, Canada, Central and South America. The agreement, however, was drawn up for an engagement of eight weeks at a salary of $75 per week and hotel and other expenses. The paper was signed by both parties in the presence of S. W. Fort and William Carleton.

In pursuance of the contract O'Reardon came to this city, and commenced fulfilling his engagement, shortly after his arrival, he represented to Gazley that he wanted some clothing, and an arrangement was made between them by which O'Reardon was to order what he wanted from a tailor on Arch street, and that he was to pay Gazley at the rate of $15 per week, which was to be deducted from his salary. The apparel was never obtained, but O'Reardon alleged that for the first week's performance he received $40, minus the $15.

Together with Mr. Carleton, the witness went to a photographic gallery, and had a number of pictures taken, which Gazley agreed to pay for. On receiving the pictures, he handed the photographer a check for $17 on the First National Bank, which had been given them, as witness alleges, by Gazley. The check, it seems, was presented to the bank, but was not paid, the allegation being that there was no money in the institution at the time to the credit of the names appended. There being no other witnesses present, the case was postponed until Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

## CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

### Fast Driving—Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons—A Prize fight Broken up—A Youthful Offender—Assault and Battery Case—Celebrating his Freedom—A Young Sneak-thief—Capture of a Fugitive from Justice.

—John Keen was arrested at Thirty-eighth and Market streets, yesterday afternoon, for fast driving.

—George Hawkins was taken into custody at three o'clock this morning for carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was captured at Sixth and Spring Garden streets, where he was amusing himself by firing off a revolver. Alderman Massey held George in $500 bail to answer.

—On Sunday afternoon the adherents of two rival fire companies in the upper section of the city repaired to Howard street, above York, where two of their number engaged in a prize fight. A police officer, in citizen's dress, happening to pass that way, endeavored to put an end to the pugilistic encounter, but was set upon and badly beaten. Word was communicated to the Eleventh District Station House, and Lieutenant Pritchard and a squad of men proceeded to the scene and captured the "fighters." They had a hearing before Alderman Neill, and were held to answer.

—George Parrish is a lad of fourteen years. He was arrested last night at the Kensington depot by Officer Eyels, for the larceny of $50 from a person residing in Newark, N.J. The little fellow had in his possession a ticket for St. Louis, which he had purchased with the stolen money. He was sent back to Newark to stand trial.

—John Connelly, Charles Nugent, and Michael Loan have been held in $800 bail by Alderman Hay to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Mr. Patrick McCallum. Connelly keeps a saloon at No. 918 Callowhill street, and McCallum, the other evening, received of him in change a counterfeit $2 bill. Last night he repaired to the place to have the note redeemed, and was assaulted by the proprietor, assisted by Nugent and Loan, boarders in the house.

—About three years ago a man named William Wilson was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for the theft of horses. Yesterday he gained his liberty, and celebrated the occasion by getting drunk. As a result he was locked up in the Sixteenth District Station House, with another prisoner. During the night Wilson robbed his companion of a hat and pair of shoes and sewed them up in his coat. This morning the charge of larceny was preferred against him, and he was sent below to answer by Alderman Maule.

—John Taylor is a youth. He was arrested in Manayunk yesterday for the larceny of $38 from the till of Mr. John McVey's dry goods store, at Main and Cresson streets. Taylor is an old offender. Only a few weeks since he sneaked into the store of Mrs. Neill, in that place, and stole $5 from the money-drawer. The prisoner will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—Last night Detectives Taggart and Smith arrested a colored man named William Plowden, at Seventh and Bedford streets, upon the charge of attempting the murder, in New York city, of a colored woman named Catharine Carter, a paramour of his. It seems that the two had been residing in Lawrence street, in the above-named city, as man and wife, and in consequence of a jealous felling towards Catharine, Plowden committed the crime of which he is charged.

It is alleged that he objected to her going to a ball, but she paid no attention to his objection, and attended the same. On her return home she locked herself in a room, fearing that Plowden might do her harm. When sound asleep the colored man broke into her apartment with an axe and dealt her blow on the head and other parts of the body with the weapon. The woman is now lying in one of the New York hospitals at the point of death, and this morning the accused was sent to New York in the custody of an officer.

A COUNTING HOUSE DEMOLISHED AND A GENTLEMAN BADLY HURT.—About 10 o'clock this morning, a freight car ran on the switch leading into the yard of A. Convery & Co., Broad and Cherry streets, and in its course struck the counting-house, overturning and demolishing it. Mr. Convery was sitting in the office at the time, and he was thrown violently from his seat and covered with the ruins. After considerable labor he was extricated, and was found to have been severely cut and bruised about the head and body. He was removed to his residence in the vicinity.

AN ALARM FOUND.—Last night some evil-disposed person placed a signal alarm which is used on steam railroads to denote danger on the track of the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway. The car passing over it caused an explosion, and the passengers in the vehicle were very much frightened. A police officer hearing the report followed the car, believing that some one in it had discharged a revolver, but afterwards succeeded in ascertaining the cause, and recovered the alarm as stated above.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.—Our citizens are cautioned against being victimized by a woman named Graham, who is going around town representing that she has lost her pocket-book, containing $25, and that she is desirous of making up the amount for a certain benevolent purpose. She represents herself as being connected with the Penn Widows' Asylum, which statement is false. This same swindler was heard of some time since playing a similar game to obtain money.

THE GRAND CONCERT at the West Arch Street Church this evening will close the successful series of entertainments given in that place, and it is gratifying to know that the liquidating fund has been increased through them. The public has been benefited by intellectual and musical festivities, and received the full value of their money. At the close of the concert this evening, the audience will be admitted to the splendid fair in the Sunday School room, without any extra cost.

AN ADDITIONAL TRAIN ON THE GERMANTOWN RAILROAD.—On Wednesday and thereafter, there will be an additional train of passenger cars run on the Germantown Steam Railway. It leaves Philadelphia at 6 o'clock P. M., and leaves Germantown at 5 o'clock P. M. The 6·10 P. M. train that now leaves Philadelphia will be changed to 6·30 P. M.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 shares Waterbury Gas Light stock | $16.50 |
| 600 shares Waterbury Gas Light stock | $16 |
| 1 share Academy of Music | $60 |
| $2·00 Long Island, 1st mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1870 | 95 per ct. |
| 20 shares Oil Creek and Caldwell Branch Petroleum Company, par $50, subject to assessment | $27 |
| 10 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company | $12 |
| 4 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co | $405 |
| 1 share Point Breeze Park | $125 |
| 10 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank | $124 |
| 5 shares Kensington National Bank | $128 |
| 10 shares Third National Bank | $115 |
| 15 shares National Bank of North America | $237 |
| 10 shares National Bank of North America | $246·75 |
| 10 shares Manufacturers' and Mechanics' National Bank | $31 |
| 27 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J | $131·50 |
| 1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | $72 |
| 20 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Company | $61 50 |
| 8 shares Chester Valley Railroad | $1·25 |
| 100 shares American Button-hole, Over-seaming and Sewing Machine Co | $5·25 |
| 100 shares American Button-hole, Over seaming and Sewing Machine Co | $4·75 |
| 20 shares Empire Transportation Company | $53·75 |
| 1 share Mercantile Library Co | $7 |
| 27 shares Schomacker Piano forte Co | $2 |
| Life Insurance Policy in the Manhattan Co., dated May 10, 1867, for $10,000 | $100 |
| Life Insurance policy in the New England Mutual Co | $310 |
| THIRD Street (North), No. 613—Brick Dwelling | $1600·00 |
| WILLIAM Street, S. E. of Belgrade—Lot | $160 00 |
| WILLIAM Street, N. W. of Almond—Lot | $150 00 |
| ANN and BELGRADE Streets—Lot | $140 00 |
| MONMOUTH Street, N.W. of Belgrade—Lot | $220 00 |
| CHESNUT Street, West of Fortieth—Lot | $4500 00 |
| GROUND RENT, $240 a year | $1475 00 |
| ALMOND Street, Nos. 830, 832, and 834—Three Brick Dwellings ........cash | $1700 00 |

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their third annual exhibition at Haseltine's Gallery, commencing April 1. This exhibition is designed to show what our women artists have been doing, and to encourage those seeking for suitable and profitable employment. The exhibition will contain a number of works in various branches of art, and a prize will be awarded for the best original picture. We commend this exhibition to all who are interested in the subject of women's work, as well as those who have the advancement of art at heart. We have a number of talented women artists in our midst, and we anticipate a highly creditable exhibition.

YOU COULD not all be invited to positions in the new Cabinet, but you all can be present at the grand spring opening at Oak Hall, Thursday next, and that's the next best thing. The house will be open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. You will not be expected to make any purchases, and only are invited to look over the glorious stock of new goods, made up and in the piece, with which Wanamaker & Brown propose to clothe Philadelphia this season.

ACCIDENT.—This morning Mary Ann Baunon met with an accident at her residence, Fifth and Pierce streets. While removing a revolver from under a pillow the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the contents lodged in her thigh. The sufferer was removed to the Hospital.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning an unknown white man was found drowned in the Schuylkill near the Falls.

### The New York Money Market.

*From the Herald.*

"The feeling on the street at the beginning of business this morning was an uneasy one, operators and brokers being more than usually disposed to consult the signs of the future. The condition of the banks to meet the crisis in money which is expected with the advent of the 31st instant continued the subject of much speculation, and the feeling was not much altered by the bank statement of Saturday that the 'bears' were less sanguine of a crash, while the more conservative, or rather the independent operators, who fight on either side of the line, as suits their fancy, were hopeful that 'quarter day" would come and go without any great stringency. In considering the influences likely to affect the money market for the next two weeks it should not be forgotten that many engagements have been made for periods bridging over the expected time of activity. The bank statement on Saturday showed a gain in legal-tenders to the extent of over $1,000,000—a condition altogether unlooked for with the present direction of the currents for greenbacks. It will be remembered that the Sub Treasury received during the week about $4,000,000 from Washington and country depositaries. It is suggested that the banks have exchanged national notes for legal tenders with Mr. Van Dyck, to whom the former are just as useful in the daily disbursements of his office; hence the strong position which they have been enabled to assume in the exhibit. In connection with the question of the money market, it is known that General Grant and Secretary Boutwell are determined to stand between the mercantile portion of the community and the Shylocks who wish to paralyze trade and extort excessive rates of interest. In the previous *regime* the President was the tool of the revenue swindlers, while his financial Secretary was openly charged with personal interest in numerous speculations in gold and bonds. The new administration has changed all that. The individual integrity of President Grant is the guarantee that neither he nor his Treasury officer will use their position or opportunities to gamble at the expense of the business men of the country. Secretary Boutwell is earnestly thinking over plans to carry out the Presidential idea of national good faith and the popular idea of a lower premium on gold. There is a balance of over $100,000,000 of gold now in the Government vaults, which he would like to apply in part to the redemption of some of our bonds. But a dilemma meets him at the outset. The bonds could be purchased more cheaply with currency than with gold, perhaps as much as one per cent. But the sale of the gold would withdraw currency enough to produce a panic in the money market, which would be disastrous to many of our merchants. The desire of Mr. Boutwell is a very commendable one, but he should not hasten to gratify it before the influx of currency which sets into the city after the first week in April. Meantime, if he chooses, he may put in operation another of his plans, the anticipation of the payment of the Government coupons—a step which would doubtless tend to realize the popular wish for a lower premium on gold.

"Governments opened weak, through an apprehension of active money and a lack of support from foreign houses, the reported decline of one-eighth in five twenties at London this morning not being calculated to induce further investment. The market remained steady and dull. 62's sold at 118½ at the first board, but were only 118⅜ bid at the second board, the 1 o'clock telegram from London announcing a further yielding to 83¼. The market was firm at the last board for the 62's, but 'off' for the old 65's and 67's. Subsequently street quotations improved, in response to a recovery both at London and Frankfort."

*From the Tribune.*

"Gold opened at 131¼, sold at 131⅜, 131, closing 131@131¼. Cash gold has been in good supply, loaning at from 1@7 per cent., with the average transactions at 4@5 per cent. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $73,654,000, and the balance $1,860,025 65. The imports of specie for the week were $175,390; previously reported, $2,236,367; total since January 1, 1869, $2,411,767; same time 1868, $1,119,828; same time, 1867, $393,154.

"Government bonds opened dull and firm at ⅛@¼ per cent. lower; there was some pressure to sell for cash at the opening, but after the Board there was a steadier feeling, and prices were stronger. The foreign demand is checked from the inability of parties who have bought bonds, to sell their exchange at satisfactory rates. The market was dull and steady throughout the day, and at the close was firm at an advance of ⅛ per cent. in prices.

"Money has been in good demand at 7 per cent. in currency, but there has been less demand from brokers, and the market has been less stringent than at the close of last week. At the close balances were offered at 7 per cent."

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton steady: 350 bales sold at 28¾. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales of 5500 bbls. Wheat quiet and market favors buyers; sales of 21,000 bushels No. 2 amber and white California at $1·62. Corn steady; sales of 28,000 bushels at 85@88c. Oats quiet; sales of 13,000 bushels at 73¼@75. Beef quiet. Pork lower. New Mess, $31. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@18⅞. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

### Mississippi to Have a Provisional Government—Purposes of the Reconstruction Committee—Naval Re-organization.

### Proceedings at Harrisburg.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### A Provisional Government for Mississippi.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Reconstruction Committee agreed this morning to report Butler's bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for Mississippi. It authorizes a constitutional convention of that State to assemble forthwith, on the call of its President. The convention is to have power to appoint a provisional governor, who is to have power to remove and appoint the necessary officers to carry on the election; and the convention is to submit a constitution which, when framed, shall be presented to the people for ratification. The session of the convention is restricted to sixty days. The military commander, upon a requisition of the provisional governor, is to furnish all necessary aid to enforce the acts of the convention. The provisional governor is to have power to appoint all State officers, and to remove them from office for cause.

### Interest on United States Bonds.

Senator Sherman, at the instance of Secretary Boutwell, introduced a bill, which passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the interest on the United States bonds at a period not exceeding one year, deducting the interest at the rate of six per cent.

### Navy Reorganization Postponed.

The House Naval Committee to-day, for want of time to consider the Senate bill reorganizing the Navy, voted to postpone it until the next session.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

### Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate:—

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State.

Llewellen Powers, Collector of Customs, Aroostook, Me.

John D. Hopkins, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fifth District Missouri.

Charles B. Barrett, Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue, Ninth District Pennsylvania.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—On motion of Mr. Sumner, Senator Anthony was unanimously elected President *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. Colfax, and the Secretary was directed to inform President Grant and the House of Representatives of the election.

Mr. Anthony took the chair and thanked the Senate for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Sprague presented a petition in favor of woman suffrage, and remarked that as, in his deliberate judgment, the voters of this country have less to do with the management of the governmental affairs than any other people, there could be no great harm in granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Morrell reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to amend the National Currency act by affixing certain penalties to its violation, which was passed.

The bill is the same that passed at the last session.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to authorize the prepayment of the interest on the public debt, and asked its immediate consideration. He had read by the Secretary a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the financial condition of the country was such that it might be wise to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding six months, and that he was doubtful whether he had authority to do so under the existing law.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Edmunds moved to recommit the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution to continue the pay of enlisted men in the army at the present rate of $16 a month until the 30th of June, 1871. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of providing for the regular conveyance of the mails between Portland, Oregon, and Alaska.

Mr. Harlan presented the memorial of Louis Downing, chief of the Cherokee Indians, remonstrating against the Government giving any portion of the Cherokee reservations to other tribes without compensating the Cherokees.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Drake resumed his argument against the bill reported by the Committee, and in favor of his amendment offered yesterday.

He hoped if the Senate did not adopt his amendment, it would reject the mischievous bill reported by the committee, or at least postpone action upon it until the next session.

Mr. Trumbull briefly defended the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, and moved to postpone action on the pending bill, until the next session.

Mr. Sawyer said that postponement until the next session really meant postponement until the last days of the session, when the reasons urged now for delay would probably be urged again for further delay.

Mr. Stewart said there was a special necessity in many parts of the country for the early passage of the bill, and he hoped it would pass the Senate without delay.

### House of Representatives.

Mr. Ward presented the memorial and resolution of prominent citizens of Kentucky in public meeting against removing political disabilities in that State, and asking for a law to enforce article fourteenth of the Constitution.

Mr. Brooks presented the memorial of the National Union of Bricklayers for a charter incorporating them as a National Union.

Mr. Moore (N. Y.), presented a petition of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for the protection of the lighthouse at Atlantic City.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill providing that Judges of the Supreme Court shall not sit on the hearing of appeals and writs of error from their decisions as Circuit Judges. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

Mr. Julian asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of serving and enforcing the collection of the direct tax in the States lately in Rebellion.

Mr. Brooks objected, unless the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee or to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Julian declined to have it so referred and withdrew the resolution.

The Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney General. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill extending for three years the time for revising and modifying the statutes of the United States.

Mr. Butler said he did not believe the country got the worth of its money in this matter, and therefore he was decidedly opposed to the rehabilitation of the committee.

Mr. Cullom inquired about the progress of the work, saying that he understood that the commission had only worked out two or three chapters.

Mr. Butler said he had seen four chapters or parts of chapters revised, and at the same rate of revision the work could not be done for years to come.

Mr. Cullom inquired what amount of pay the commission were receiving.

Mr. Butler said they had a salary of $5000 each and incidental expenses.

Mr. Maynard inquired whether, in the opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the work should be carried on to completion?

Mr. Butler—Not in the way it has been done—clearly not.

Mr. Lawrence said he had examined some portions of the work, and that it was well done. It was a work of great necessity, and would be of incalculable value to the legal profession.

Mr. Poland said that when some three years ago the President had nominated Mr. Caleb Cushing as head of the commission, that gentleman went before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and gave his personal pledge that if he were confirmed he would make that his business. He (Poland) thought that that gentleman was open to some of the criticism of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler), as he understood that he had never put pen to paper on the revision. Judge Johnson, another of the commissioners, was in feeble health, and was about to resign.

As to Judge James, the third Commissioner, he was a pains taking and diligent man, who had informed himself thoroughly on the subject, and he had done his portion of the work exceedingly well.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Bingham, Garfield, Hoar, Blair, Woodward, Jenckes, Poland, and Butler (Mass.)

Mr. Butler said that Mr Caleb Cushing had early seen that it was futile to attempt to go through with the work, and had ceased work and ceased taking his pay at an early period. Not formally resigning, but ceasing to take his pay. He was certain of that.

Mr. Benjamin moved an amendment, requiring the commissioners to give their entire time and attention to the work.

The previous question was moved.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

### Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally:—

Senate bill incorporating the Pottsville Iron and Coal Company; Senate bill to repeal the first section of the act approved March 14, 1867, for the better regulation of places of amusement, so far as relating to Carncross & Dixey's; House bill incorporating the Oystermen's Association of Philadelphia; Senate bill authorizing the sale of the property of St. James' Church, and the purchase of another lot; Senate bill providing that in thirty days after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy or maintain a stand in any public street or footway, either by cart, wagon, or otherwise, for the sale of meats, fish, farm or garden produce, north of Chesnut street or south of Girard avenue, under five dollars penalty for every offense.

Mr. Nagle opposed the passage of the bill, but it was finally passed by a vote of 16 yeas to 15 nays, as follows,—

Yeas—Messrs Brown (of Mercer) Coleman, Errett, Fisher, Graham, Henszey, Kerr, Lowry, Olmstead, Osterhout, Robinson, Stinson, Stutzman, Taylor, White, and Worthington.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Billingfelt, Brown (of Northampton), Burnett, Davis, Deman, Jackson, Linderman, McIntire, Miller, Nagle, Randall, Searight, Turner, and Wallace.

House bill declaring Willie an adopted son of W. E. and E. C. Carr, of Philadelphia.

House bill giving a bounty on fox scalps in Dauphin county.

House bill exempting from taxation Pennsylvania Hall, in Bristol.

House bill incorporating the Mount Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

House Bill incorporating the Empire Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, and the Tamaqua Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Senate bill incorporating the Wood Pavement Company.

Senate bill incorporating the Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Senate bill supplementary to an act of April, 1868, incorporating the Western Insurance and Transportation Company.

### Railroad Affairs in the West.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has signed the bill giving authority to railroads of the State, by resolution of the directors or executive committee, to divide the board of directors into three classes, numbered consecutively, the terms of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said company next ensuing, the second one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election after such classification, the stockholders of such company shall elect for the term of three years a number of directors equal to the number in the class whose terms expire on the day of election.

A special from Omaha says the Union Pacific Railroad will commence carrying passengers and mails to Ogden, 1034 miles west of Omaha, on Thursday.

### A Non-Resident Trader Held in Bail in in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—William A. Dietrich, salesman of a harness establishment at Wellsville, Pa., who was arrested on the 18th instant, on a charge of violating the act of Assembly relating to non-resident traders, was arraigned yesterday, and held in $800 bail for the action of the grand jury.

### Murder of a Woman by a Negro.

TROY, N. Y., March 23.—A white woman named Mabb was murdered by a negro who has been living with her near Saratoga. The murderer gave himself up and is now in jail.

The Hudson is still closed, and people are crossing on the ice as far down as Hyde Park, Dutchess county.

### From Boston.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Board of Aldermen, after granting a hearing to remonstrants against the erection of a building on the Common for the Peace Festival, voted, with two negatives, to adhere to the original order granting the right. The contributions in aid of the festival now amount to $94,000.

### Fire at Needham, Mass.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Waban Mills, for the manufacture of sheathing paper, in Needham, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 159¾ | West. Union Tel. | 38½ |
| N. Y. & Erie R. | 34½ | Clev. and Tol. R. R. | 106⅜ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 92⅝ | Toledo & Wabash | 67 |
| Mich. Southern | 96⅝ | Mil. & St. Paul com. | 69¼ |
| Clev. & Pittsb'g R. | 89⅜ | Mil. & St. Paul prf | 78⅝ |
| Chi. and N.W. com | 84⅝ | Adams Express | 59 |
| Chi. and N.W. pref. | 92⅝ | Wells, Fargo Exp. | 31 |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 131½ | United States Exp. | 54½ |
| Pitts. & F. W. | 121⅜ | Tenn. 6s, new | 64½ |
| Pacific Mail S. Co. | 90⅝ | Gold | 131 |

Market strong.

☞ THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition in April, 1st to 15th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNTT Street.

The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel, designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and lithographs.

All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having works in their possession executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches. 3 23 7t

A prize offered for the best original picture.

Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 31st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
32

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER,
No. 38 South THIRTEENTH Street.

# FOURTH EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### Treaties with the Various Indian Tribes—Naval Orders Just Issued.

### Death of the Mexican General Almonte.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

### The Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Commander Chas. H Baldwin is ordered to duty as navigation officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bache as equipment officer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Voluminous despatches were received today from Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron.

### The Indian Tribes.

Lewis Downing, principal chief the Cherokee Nation, in a memorial to Congress, calls attention to the fact that since 1866, as he is reliably informed, treaties have been made with various tribes of Indians, with the view of settling them on the Cherokee domain, west of the ninty-sixth degree of west latitude. They were made in plain violation of the Cherokee treaty of 1866, in this, that the Cherokees, so far from having contracted with said Indian tribes for the sale of these lands, were not even consulted as to the price, and the price at which the United States has undertaken to dispose of them. He begs leave to express the earnest desire of the Cherokees to carry out the provisions of the treaties with the utmost good faith, and that as their chief he will spare no pains nor lose no occasion to preserve and strengthen the happy relations now existing between the Cherokees and the United States Government.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

### Colored Republicans—Important Decision by the Court of Appeals—Death of an Old Citizen.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, March 23.—The colored Republicans held a mass meeting at Douglas Institute last night, and passed resoutions recommending Judge Bond for Collector of the Port.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland has decided the attachment case of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, laid against Kauffman Katz, garnishee of David Long, involving over $4000, reversing the decision of the Superior Court of Baltimore, which quashed the attachment because one man could not make a proper affidavit in the name of a firm. This decision avers he can, and is important to merchants.

John J. Gross, one of Baltimore's oldest auctioneers, and once Judge of the Orphans' Court, an old Defender, and Coroner, died suddenly yesterday, in his seventy-second year.

The Rebel General Magruder is lecturing here on Maximilian and Carlotta, to full houses.

### Arrest of Virginia Notables for Theft.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23.—Last night the police arrested Governor Wells, H. G. Bond, Register of Bankruptcy, and L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, on the charge of purloining from the post office a letter written by W. H. Samuel, ex-Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, to Edgar Allen, ex-member of the State Constitutional Convention. The parties were before United States Commissioner Cahoon to-day, and were bailed until to-morrow, to which time the case was continued. This is the same charge that was published at the Petersburg Convention.

### Death of General Almonte.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

PARIS, March 23.—The Mexican General Almonte died in this city last evening, aged 57 years.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great imporance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards ........ 2 per cent.
" 100 " ........ 3 "
" 300 " ........ 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

## WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 14 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 3 4 2m